

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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THE CRITIC,

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THEY PAINT THE LILY.—Parisian fruit dealers have learned that if their goods can only be made attractive to the buying public their sales will be rapid. A recent investigation shows that the old saying of "nature unadorned" does not apply to these hustlers after trade, for it is the custom to force dye into common oranges in order to make them resemble the blood oranges, or to color the skins so that they will resemble and sell for the high-priced mandarins. Pineapples are doctored in the same way, and ripe strawberries are dyed rosy red, and melons are given a mellow-looking rind by washing them with an orange colored mixture.

A BREAD COMBINE.—The people of Montreal are determined to secure cheap bread, and the determination has risen to such a height that a public meeting has been called and a co-operative scheme for making cheap bread has been arranged. The committee who now have the matter in charge claim that bread which is cheaper and better will be at once produced, and if the scheme works satisfactorily to all concerned, it is proposed to form similar organizations in order that the people may obtain all the necessities of life without dealing with middle-men. Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," will perhaps see some of his ideas regarding the simplifying and cheapening of ordinary household needs carried out by the present generation.

THE DEATH OF PARKMAN.—The world loses a great historian by the death of Francis Parkman, whose pen has done such good work in connection with the early history of Canada. There was probably no man who had so wide a knowledge of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, of the tribulations and experiences of the French settlers, and of their dispossession by the English. Two of his books will remain as Canadian classics, when much of our present literature will have been swept away. We refer to his two master pieces—"The Pioneers of France in the New World" and "Montcalm and Wolfe." Each volume has been the result of the most careful study, and each is characterized by a keen grouping of facts and dates which does not interfere with the philosophical comment of the thoughtful historian. Mr. Parkman, like another famous historian, Mr. Prescott, struggled for many years with a serious eye-trouble which resulted in blindness; and, like Prescott, much of his best work has been done under what are generally esteemed most disadvantageous circumstances.

BREAKING OLD TIES.—Wales is following the example of Ireland in agitating vigorously for a settlement of the land question. The Welsh farmers claim that they suffer all the disadvantages of absentee landlordism, that the land is poor and run out in quality, and that unless the landlords can be compelled to sell their estates in small lots in the open market there is no hope for the working class. The landlords in turn complain that at the most they can get but two per cent out of their land, and that if a sale were forced they would practically be robbed of their inheritances. In the meantime both the farmers and the younger generation of landlords are giving up the struggle, and there is a general desertion of historic localities, as the men leave for a land in which the laborer has the right and opportunity to prosper.

A COMPLIMENT FROM THE "INTERIOR."—We have some appreciative as well as jealous neighbors on the other side of the border, and when occasion requires they are not averse to speaking plainly of the advantages of life in Canada. The contrast between life in Western Canada and life in the Western States, is most marked. North of the boundary line one seldom hears of lynchings or deeds of outlawry, while in the Southern districts lawless deeds are daily chronicled. The *Chicago Interior* attributes this superiority to the fact that in Canada both person and property are protected by law, and although the class of settlers in both countries is about the same, the lawless element is kept completely in check on the Canadian side of the border. In the fastnesses of the Rockies and in the lone places of the Selkirk, the scarlet uniform of the Mounted Police is to be seen, and where the British or Canadian soldier goes there is no need for the people to substitute private revenge for the justice which is their due.

THE USUAL MISCONCEPTION.—It is probable that there will be a Winter Carnival held either at Montreal or Quebec, and that as a result our English and European friends are to be again confronted with the "polar idea" of Canada, which is, alas, so common. A Winter Carnival is a beautiful sight, and there is no doubt that the city which possesses it will be benefited by the celebration, but on the other hand, the whole of Canada will suffer. The absurd misconception which prevails as to the climate and produce of Canada, and the habits of our people, can only be heightened by a repetition of the Winter Carnival. This is not a land of eternal ice and snow, nor do our people habitually clothe themselves in blanket costumes, neither is there any large mortality caused by freezing to death. We groan beforehand over the illustrated papers that will seize upon this opportunity of blazing ice and snow scenes—over the overwhelming number of frosted cards and toboggan emblems—and we have a still deeper and more desperate feeling towards those Canadians who are so base to the interests of their native land as to hand their fur clad likenesses down to posterity. We trust that the Carnival may be a success, but we cannot but regret that another breeze from the supposedly ice-bound land is to travel the world round.

IMMIGRATION REFORMATION.—The new regulations affecting immigration to the United States promise to bear hard on Canada, unless some radical change is at once made. The authorities in the neighboring Republic are very naturally and rightly desirous of keeping out all immigrants of doubtful character. Many scores of thousands of paupers have been already drafted into that heterogeneous compound, the American people, and it is but right that some protection should be given the people of the country against the incursions of the refuse of Europe. Many would-be settlers are now arriving in Canada. For the most part they are bound for the United States, and it is with surprise that they receive the notification that unless they can satisfactorily answer certain questions they will not be allowed to proceed further on their journey. Each immigrant is examined as to his physical, and we might almost say, his spiritual condition. If he inherits disease in any form—if the pathological history of his family is not satisfactory, or if his physique be not good, he cannot be allowed to enter in. It is to be hoped that a fine spirit of honor will cause the immigrant to respond correctly to all enquiries as to his mental and moral condition, and that if he is acquainted with any of the lively or dormant capabilities for criminality which may be concealed in his bosom he will speak frankly of their existence to the officials. When the applicant has successfully passed two-fold inspection, when the color of his eyes and hair have been noted, and the condition of his pocket tested, he is allowed to pass into the home of the free. The particular beauty of this plan is that when the United States authorities are dissatisfied with the immigrant they simply leave him on the hands of the Canadian authorities, and we bid fair to obtain in this way a "picked" body of settlers who will lower the whole tone of our people. While this method is doubtless satisfactory in the United States, it occurs to us that it is hardly fair that we in Canada should be forced to accept the most undesirable class of future citizens.

CHEAP RUBBER.—An artificial rubber, cheaper and as durable as the article now in use, is a thing of the near future. The new rubber is made from cotton-seed-oil, and the process for transforming the oil into rubber is so simple that the inventor fears that it is not within the protection of a patent. It is said that in the best of the new cotton oil goods there is 15 per cent of genuine India rubber.

THE BUSY BEE.—The Province of Ontario is again to be congratulated on prize-winning in the World's Fair. Sixty-one awards for various qualities of honey were made, and of these the one Province has captured twenty, leaving twenty-eight to be divided among a large number of honey-exhibiting States, and thirteen which were given to foreign honey-producing countries. Considering the position which has been so unanimously given to the Canadian cow, as well as to the Canadian bee, foreigners may be pardoned if they conclude that Canada is the veritable land of the ancient prophecy which flows with milk and honey.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE "VICTORIA."—The final verdict in the court martial held by the Admiralty Court on the *Victoria* disaster bears rather heavily on a man whose name has been little mentioned in connection with the accident. According to the court, the disaster, not of the collision, but of the sinking, was caused by negligence of the Captain in allowing the water-tight doors to remain open. Regulations will now be issued to the fleet in which special injunctions will be laid upon the Captains of men-of-war to ensure the closing of all water-tight doors and hatches when the manoeuvres to be performed are at all dangerous. The courts approve and uphold the construction of other war ships on the plan of the ill-fated *Victoria*.

IN HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY.—A curious instance of the changes which climate and environment may make in the habits and nature of animals is shown in the case of the Australian rabbit. In some parts of the Island Continent, where herbage is difficult to procure, the rabbits have become adepts in tree-climbing, and by creeping along the branches of trees to the tender new leaves they obtain an excellent subsistence. Another marked trait of the Antipodean rabbit is that he is able to swim and frequently indulges in a bath, where it would mean certain death to his British brother. It is not, however, consoling to our Australian friends to find that the rabbit is growing sturdier, saucier and more capable at the very time when they are endeavoring to banish him from the continent.

CROWDED AISLES.—The City Council of Toronto are considering carefully the reason why there is such a steady lack of observance of a most important by-law. The law provides that in order to prevent fires destructive to life, all aisles and passage ways in churches, halls and theatres, shall be kept free from camp-stools, draw seats, chairs, sofas, etc., during the occupation of the building by any assemblage. Although this provision for the safety of audiences has been law for many years, and although a heavy penalty is prescribed for offenders, yet the law has been constantly ignored, and in churches as well as in places of entertainment, the safety of the people in case of fire is not considered. Our Halifax friends will do well to consider if at all public gatherings a due regard is given to the arrangement of seats, etc., so that in case of fire a speedy and safe exit is open to the people.

UNEMPLOYED LABORERS.—Since the closing of the World's Columbian Exposition the great army of the unemployed who have had temporary occupation in connection with the Fair, have gone eastward and westward in search of employment. To add to their numbers there are some 90,000 of the laborers of Chicago who, owing to the shutting down of factories, etc., are unable to find work, and they too as quickly as possible are leaving the city in search of employment. It is now too late in the season for a general revival of mill and factory work, and even the interference of Congress cannot do much to palliate the situation of the great mass of men who are looking for work by which they may provide food for themselves and their helpless families. There seems to be every prospect of a winter season of idleness, which will leave thousands of honest people entirely dependent upon public and private charity.

THE GENUINE BRITISH CHEER.—Lord Aberdeen has been struck by the unpleasant sounds which emanate from a crowd of Canadian youths or men when the intention is that a hearty cheer shall be given. In addressing the lads of the London, Ont., High School, he commented freely upon the miscellaneous and hideous sounds which had been generally accorded him since his arrival, and he asked that the genuine British cheer, which is neither a harsh noise, a scream, or a cat-call, should be acquired by the young men of the Dominion. His Excellency has touched upon a rather tender subject, yet we cannot but admit that there is truth in his allegation—we have never learned the healthful art of cheering which is said to be one of the most effective of physical exercises, and which has doubtless also a distinct moral and patriotic value. Our chief comfort is that although we cheer badly, yet we cheer better than do our friends across the border from whom we have learned the bad lesson of making noise instead of harmony. A Fourth of July cheering is a torture not to be forgotten, and the "human noise-producer" is well assisted by the fire crackers, torpedoes, and the pea-nut vendors, who are all-important in the make-up of an American holiday. We will do well to adopt the British cheer in Canada, and we have reason to already thank His Excellency for the prompt and kindly words of criticism.

A CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.—A most important decision has been made in the post office department at Washington, which is totally opposed to the general custom. A letter, card or parcel is now to be considered the property of the sender until the moment of delivery, and any letter, etc., may be recalled even after it has reached its destination, so long as it has not been handed to the person whose address it bears. It may be recalled by telegram from the mailing office if a speedy recall is considered necessary. As our readers well know, the ordinary idea is that the moment a letter is deposited in a postal box it becomes the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and that the postal department is the responsible body in case the letter is lost or delayed in transit. It is quite possible that if the new regulation works satisfactorily in the United States the same radical change may be made in our own postal system.

THE RIVAL SISTERS.—It is no doubt most desirable that the time necessarily spent in crossing the ocean should be reduced as much as possible, but it is to be regretted that such a craze for steamer-racing should prevail. In justice to the lives of passengers and employes a serious enquiry should be made into the practice of ocean-racing, else it is to be feared that at no distant date a horrible disaster of collision or reef-striking may occur. On the other hand, we cannot but be delighted at the fact that the record-making steamers belong to the Cunard line. Nova Scotians founded this excellent service, and Nova Scotians are employed in many capacities aboard of the boats; and it is with a genuine feeling of pride that we note that the two new greyhounds, the *Lucania* and the *Campania* have made the shortest trips ever known. The *Campania* has made the Eastern trip in five days, twelve hours and seven minutes, while the *Lucania*, in making a quick trip, covered the passage in five days, thirteen hours and twenty minutes. To the *Lucania*, however, belongs the honor of lowering the westward record, and she has accomplished the trip in five days, twelve hours and fifty-four minutes, beating the record of her sister ship by twenty-one minutes.

THE MURDERED MAYOR.—A decisive and impressive commentary on Governor Altgeld's action in freeing the convicts of the State of Illinois has been made during the last few days. Carter Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, has been assassinated and without one word of warning summoned from this world to the next. Carter Harrison was not an especially eminent public man. His position was not similar to that occupied by Garfield or Lincoln. He was much less a mark for the malice of public or private citizens, yet he has been foully and openly murdered in his own home. The widely telegraphed accounts of this tragedy have waked up the shooting cranks in other localities. Already the lives of three prominent citizens of New York have been threatened, and it is not unlikely that there may still arise a serious crime or so. To our mind Governor Altgeld is responsible for most of the present evil. He has interfered unwarrantably with the administration of justice. He has pardoned murderers and anarchists, who are notoriously violent men. He has received a support from the lower class of his people for his action, but the murder of the Mayor will cause the tide of public opinion to run strongly against him, and it will be made clear to the Governor that the people realize that he has caused justice to be put to scorn, and under the guise of a kindness has done them the most deadly wrong in his power.

LESSONS OF THE TRAGEDY.—The terrible double murder and suicide which has saddened our city recently, has many lessons to teach us, if we will but heed them, and there are surely few rightminded people who would not submit, even at some slight inconvenience to themselves, to legislation or to civic regulation which might possibly prevent the repetition of a like tragedy. Naturally, the first thing to be considered is the case with which the death-dealing pistol may be procured and used. The law forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons is persistently ignored, and there is little effort made to prevent minors from obtaining and handling the coveted firearms. A second and most serious thought is on the quality of mind which the murderer possessed. Even allowing for a natural heritage of insanity, his brutal and inhuman conduct have proved him to be beyond doubt a man whose mind was totally depraved. The insidious process by which his mind was so changed is not altogether clear, but there can be no doubt that the reading of dime novels and of the like blood and thunder publications, had actually succeeded in perverting his entire moral nature. The appetite for reading such hurtful matter was not only established, but the taste had so grown upon him that he too had made an attempt to contribute to this low class of literature, and his published letters to his wife, as well as the autobiography on which he seems to have expended so much pains, were but the natural effect of his perverted manhood. Quantities of literature, whose aim and object is to kill or stultify the moral judgment, can be found in every city, town and village of our Province. The gay covers and telling illustrations attract the lads at once, and since there is little effort made to counteract the evil literature by supplying books of a better type, the boys naturally trip in the net which has been spread for them. If our people would but take as much trouble to flood the country with good books, as the proprietors of the penny dreadful stamp take to secure the circulation of their moral poison, there would speedily be a better living, better thinking class of young men in our Province. At some future time we hope to note for the benefit of many inquirers a number of publications which, while full of interest, incident and therefore fascinating to young people, are yet absolutely pure in their reflex moral influence.

The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia
The Best Cure K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures
Midnight Dyspepsia.

K. D. C. Restores
the Stomach to Healthy Action.

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SAD-HEARTED LAY.

FOR THANKSGIVING DAY
 O turkey with cranberry jelly!
 O doughnuts and pudding and pie!
 Ye come at the merry Thanksgiving
 To such a dyspeptic as I,
 With bittersweet mixed with your savors,
 Your too tempting odors and flavors,
 O turkey with cranberry jelly!
 O doughnuts and pudding and pie!

As with popain, alone, in my corner
 I munch my most frugal repast,
 (All joys gustatory renouncing),
 I pensively muse on the past;
 And the golden-brown pumpkin-pie passes,
 With other good things heap'd in masses,
 As with popain, alone in my corner
 I munch my most frugal repast.

We know the value of a fortune when we have gained it and that of a friend when we have lost it.

Of all the earthly music, that which reaches farthest into heaven is the beating of a loving heart.

"Ain't you 'frail to ride that safety?
 I'm sure I'd never have dared."
 "Oh, no," said the maid with natveto
 "It's the folks I meet who're scared,"

HIS GREAT MISTAKE—Riggle—What did Miss Dawson say when you broke off your engagement with her?

Twaggle—She didn't say anything. She was speechless.
 Riggle—Good gracious! What a wife you've missed!

Her feet sped lightly in the dance
 For three hours by the clock;
 She danced for miles; but homeward bound
 She wouldn't walk a block.

AN UNFINISHED ARGUMENT—"But surely," urged Binks. "Seeing is believing."

"Not necessarily," responded Jinks. "For instance, I see you every day, but as to believing you—" He never finished that sentence.

He dreamed he'd found the lost north pole,
 And round it tried to hover.
 He woke to find the blankets gone,
 His wife's house plants to cover.

Creditor (roughly)—Say, when are you going to pay me that bill?
 Debtor (genially)—My friend, you put me in mind of a little child.

Creditor—I do, do I? Why?

Debtor—Because a little child can ask questions that the wisest men can not answer.

THE SOCIAL USELESSNESS OF FOUR MEN.—May—Two men at a hotel in summer are much more entertaining than four men.

Ethel—But suppose there are twenty girls?

May—That makes no difference. When there are four men they always play poker, while only two can't.

HEARTFELT.

And now with gas bills coming in
 That fill up many pages,
 We wish within our inmost heart
 We'd lived in the dark ages.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—May—Don't you think that Miss Golightly is perfectly charming?

Mamma,—It struck me she was a little bit giddy.

May—Why, mamma, she moves in the best circles.

Mamma—That accounts for it. Moving in circles will make any one giddy.

TIMELY WARNING.—"I'm going to turn over a new leaf," remarked a very selfish man to an acquaintance.

"How?"

"I've joined the church and I'm going to love my neighbor as myself, as the good book commands us to do."

The acquaintance put his hand on his shoulder.

"Well, go at it gradually," he said. "If you go at it suddenly, you'll smother him with affection in the first five minutes."

THE SHORTEST PLAY IN THE WORLD.—A tragedy in one act. (The curtain rises on amorous couple billing and cooing in a stylishly furnished drawing room. To them enter first lover, in traveling costume, returning from distant journey. They hear him not. He throws his bag and umbrella, produces a revolver, and fires. Bang! The young lady sinks dead to the ground. Boom! The young gent falls. First lover steps nearer, adjusts eye glass, and looks more closely).

First Lover: Merciful heavens! I've got to the wrong house!
 (Rapid fall of curtain).

A NEW DEPARTURE.—Our scholars learn Simple Shorthand in a week or two then do their bookkeeping in shorthand—save more than half the usual time and expense—write 100 to 140 words a minute in three months.

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I had for dinner
 was the best I ever ate.

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 Boys' Nap Whitney Reefers,
 Girls' Reefers,

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THE KEY TO HEALTH.

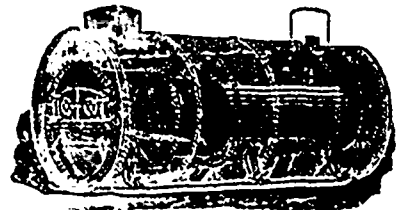


Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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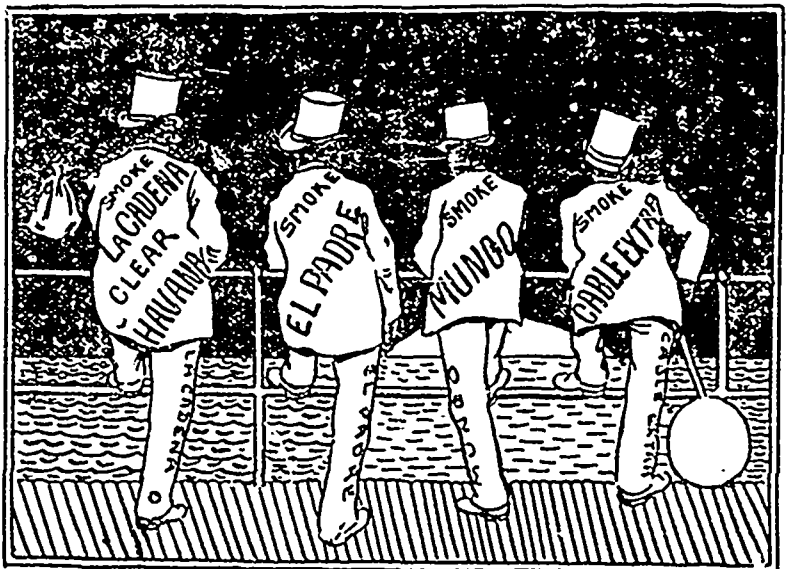
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IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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PROF. JOWETT'S SUCCESSOR.—Mr. Gladstone has appointed Prof. Ingram Bywater to succeed the late Professor Jowett as master of Balliol college, Oxford university. Prof. Bywater has the highest European reputation as a Greek scholar.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL DISAPPROVE.—Lord Aberdeen refused to extend his patronage to a performance of comic opera, "The Mascotte," by local amateurs in Ottawa. The entertainment was arranged for to aid the charity fund of the Grace Episcopal Church.

THE PENITENTIARY FARM.—7,000 bushels potatoes, 4,500 bushels turnips, 5,000 bushels mangolds, 7,000 bushels oats, and a large quantity of buckwheat, corn and barley were gathered from the farm in connection with the penitentiary at Dorchester this year. A stone silo of 100 tons capacity has been built on the farm and filled with corn, red clover, etc., for use during the winter.

DISCUSSION OF RAILWAY EXTENSION.—A deputation from the Halifax Board of Trade interviewed Premier Fielding on Tuesday morning, in re the extension of Railway in the Western parts of the Province. The Premier heard the views of the representatives of the Board with characteristic courtesy and then explained the situation from the Government's standpoint. It is encouraging to note that the city Board of Trade is alive to the interests of Halifax.

A BAD CHARACTER.—While it is questionable whether the biography of the late Richard Savage now being made public will prove profitable reading, it has brought to light a solution of several mysteries. Savage tells of stealing a gold headed cane from Sarre's George St. store, a beaver cap from Kaiser's fur store and a large amount of jewelry. The account of Savage's life as given by himself shows evil to have been inherent in his character, and the tragedy which startled Halifax last week was but a finale to a life of deceit and crime.

BACK FROM THE FAIR.—The party of Esquimaux who formed one of the exhibits at the World's Fair arrived in Halifax on Saturday night en route for their homes on the north coast of Labrador. They took passage on the *Hurlar* for Newfoundland on Tuesday. It would be interesting to know what development has taken place in the minds of these people, who have witnessed so many new scenes during the past six months. What strange stories of their varied experiences they will have to relate to the friends and relations whom they left at home.

MORE HONORS FOR SUNLIGHT SOAP.—A Diploma and Medal (highest award) have been received by "Sunlight" Soap at the World's Fair, Chicago. The manufacturers, Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., are to be congratulated upon the long list of successes which "Sunlight" Soap has won for them. Their achievement at Chicago Exhibition once more proves their claim to the unequalled quality of "Sunlight" Soap. They have now two World's Medals to their credit—Paris Exposition, 1889, and Chicago, 1893; besides 13 other Gold Medals obtained in different parts of the world. This is a record-breaker in the soap kingdom.

THE "WITNESS."—The Montreal *Witness* is now offering the remainder of the present year free to new subscribers for next year as an encouragement to give that valuable paper a trial. The *Witness*, both Weekly and Daily, has, during the year, adopted what it declares to be the model form, with neat, small, convenient pages, being enabled, by the possession of one of the most complete printing presses ever built by the Hoes, of New York, to vary the number of pages at will. The paper enters the press at two places, on rolls broad or narrow as required, and the newspapers come out at lightning speed, folded, pasted and cut. Besides the improvement in form, there is a remarkable improvement in typography, the type being set by the wonderful Linotype machine, which attains the speed of five men, and casts a new type face every time. The proprietors invite visitors to Montreal to see these machines. The picture element has so greatly developed in the *Witness*, that it may now be fairly called an illustrated paper. The *Witness* has moved to the busiest corner in Montreal, the junction of Bleury and St. Peter streets with Craig street, and has a spacious building there which is in some respects as fine a newspaper office as is anywhere to be seen. The price of the *Daily Witness* is three dollars, and of the *Weekly Witness* one dollar, while the little pioneer paper, the *Messenger*, costs only thirty cents.

Clergymen, students and overtaxed business men will find a wonderful recuperative agent in Puttner's Emulsion, which contains Phosphorous (brain food) in the most assimilable form.

WORK PROVIDED BY THE "SYNDICATE."—The Dominion Coal Company is advertising for 200 laborers to work at the Intercolonial Pier at Sydney during the coming six months. This will prove a good thing for the unemployed of Cape Breton, and will also benefit the business men of Sydney and vicinity. The Company intend spending \$80,000 on the enlargement of the pier.

THE RAILWAY NEGOTIATIONS.—It is stated that the Windsor & Annapolis R. R. company are considering a proposal to purchase the Nova Scotia Central R. R., and add it to their system. Some time ago the Nova Scotia Central had an offer of £100,000 from the W. & A., but it was refused. The road is a more valuable property now than it was when the offer was made, and if it is disposed of it will probably be an advance on the figure named above.

THREE VILLAINS IN CUSTODY.—Three men have been committed for trial in the Supreme Court, charged with burglarizing E. J. Miller's house on Spring Garden Road last week. It appears that the trio belong to a gang of thieves who have been carrying on their criminal business in Halifax for the past two or three years, and it is greatly to be desired that their punishment will relieve Halifax of their presence for a long period, and will at the same time prove a warning to other evil-doers.

MR. ELLIS BACK IN ST. JOHN.—Some ten thousand people gathered at the depot in St. John on Monday evening to welcome Mr. J. V. Ellis on his return from Fredericton where he had been in prison for 30 days under circumstances known to THE CRITIC'S readers. The scene was one of intense excitement, and the cheering of the multitude mingled with the music of bands. A public meeting was held later on to which Mr. Ellis was escorted by an immense torchlight procession. Mr. Ellis has had the sympathy of a large number of Conservatives as well as of every Liberal in Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO'S FAIR.—California is putting forth every effort to ensure the success of her mid-winter Fair. The idea appears to be to move as many of the exhibits as possible from Jackson Park to San Francisco, which together with a large number of new exhibits will form a strong attraction for the people of the other parts of the continent. One of the features of the mid-winter Exposition will be an electrical tower 266 feet high, and containing over 5,000 incandescent lights of different colors. The tower is to cost \$80,000. A trip to California in mid-winter would prove a delight to Canadians.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy and gentle in effect.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.—Lobengula knows more than he did two weeks ago. He has found out that trying to oppose the white man in battle is worse than endeavoring single handed to capture and kill a whole herd of elephants. He and his Matabeles can only make the best terms possible with the British conquerors and settle down as dependents who must henceforth walk humbly and behave themselves. For 30 years fat old Lobengula tortured, slaughtered and enslaved the Mashonas and other tribes around him at his own sweet will. He has found his master at last. Whether Zambesia will become a part of Cape Colony or whether it will be erected into a colony by itself is a question to be determined leisurely in future.—*Canadian American*.

THE GOVERNMENT TO SETTLE THE COAL STRIKE.—The Imperial Government is to take steps to have the great coal strike, which has been attended with such dire results in England, settled. Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons on the 13th inst., that he had addressed to the employers and miners respectively a duplicate letter containing this passage: "It appears to the government that advantages might accrue from free discussion of the points at issue between the parties under the chairmanship of a member of the government, who it is hoped will not be unacceptable to either side. Lord Rosebery has consented, at the request of his colleagues, to undertake the important duty which the position involves. I therefore invite the Miners' and Employers' federations to send representatives to the conference to be held under his chairmanship."

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The following resolution to be forwarded to the City board of works was passed at a meeting of the board of health on Tuesday evening.—"Resolved, that the city health board regrets that your board has seen fit to order the discontinuance of the carts for the removal of ashes and garbage, and in the interests of the public health would urge you to continue the work of such removal until the severe frost of winter sets in, and puts an end to any decomposition which might occur in these accumulations." This year the city abscarts ceased their rouds on Friday, Nov. 3rd, but notice of their discontinuance was not posted until the 4th inst. The action of the authorities in this matter has called forth complaints from a large number of citizens who see no reason why the weekly removal of ashes and garbage should not be continued until the winter sets in.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE THANKFUL.—Next week we are to devote one day to thanksgiving for the blessings we have enjoyed as a nation during the past year. There will probably be many festive gatherings around family tables to partake of the good things provided for the occasion, and it is to be sincerely hoped that all such meetings will prove enjoyable. While it is well to give thanks for the good things of this world and to show an appreciation thereof, we should bear in mind that while we have been highly favored, there are those all around us who feel that they have little to be grateful for. To such let us give a helping hand, and, while stocking our own larders preparatory to a thanksgiving feast on Thursday next, remember in a practical way some less fortunate ones whose table promises to be bare of necessaries, let alone provided with any luxury. Such a form of thanksgiving cannot but be acceptable.

The best thing for swollen hands or feet, is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; soothing. Try it.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Genuine Clearance Cash Sale.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

Offer their entire Large and Superior Stock during November and December at
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

We wish to give our Customers and Patrons this special advantage previous to our removal to new premises on Barrington Street, in January next.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THEN AND NOW.

Close tight oblivion's lid, oh! throb heart,
 The dreams are dead, their memory is pain;
 The old things tear the gaping wounds apart;
 The new, perhaps, will help to heal again.
 The mad, sweet hours of June's rose-scented night
 Lie buried deep in roses, crushed and sore;
 The wine-vat trod, their beauty out of sight,
 Their sweetness drenched in many a bitter tear.
 But, now, beloved, the world is all a-gold
 Since first I knew the inmost soul of thee,
 As dawn awakes the music of the sea,
 A-tremble with a million hues untold.

Oh! grand, true eyes, beneath a wealth of hair,
 Deep violets, beneath a flash of gold—
 Can it be true that you have found me fair,
 My soul a own soul, whom some have thought so cold,
 Unworthy, though, I can be all that's true,
 And noble, as you say in your kind way.
 What good undreamt of can a woman do,
 Crowned with such love, and willing to obey—
 My true, true heart, and yet, all this I know,
 One glance of mine has power, thus, to bring
 Your noblest thought, within that brow of snow,
 For I am you, and you my being's king.

November, 1893.

—SEAWEEP.

AN OLD GOOD-BY.

The dead leaves rustle at my feet,
 The moon is shining brightly;
 Something has softly dimmed my eyes,
 Across the path *one* shadow lies,
 The path two trod so lightly.

It was upon a night like this
 Love left us only sorrow:
 I held her little hand in mine,
 That parting is to me divine,
 'Then there was no to-morrow.

Since I have learned life's lesson well,
 Hearts are not easy broken;
 To-night all joys I have forgot;
 There's something sacred in this spot,
 Where sweet good-byes were spoken.

I'd feel less lonely with myself
 If I were broken-hearted.
 Would I could live that night again,
 With all its sadness-sweetened pain,
 When love from love was parted!

IDEAL.

SHE WANTED TO MEET THE GIRL WHO BROKE HIM IN.

What wonder that Harold Hustleton was a proud and happy man! Had he not won the heart and hand of the fairest and loveliest girl in the hotel—the much sought after belle, whose bewildering beauty had captivated the hearts of all the other men from the gray-haired old grandfather to the younger but more knowing college sophomore?

And she had promised to be his—to marry him before the snow flew, and to match her bridal blushes against the splendors of the frost tinted leaves in the coming autumn.

No wonder Harold could scarcely believe in his good luck. And as he sat by her side and watched the evening star glimmering above the orange flush which marked where the sun had sunk behind the hills, he felt moved to ask her the fourteenth question in the lover's catechism, i. e., "How it happened that she had chosen him out of all the men in her wide circle of acquaintance to be responsible for her future happiness?"

"Surely she must have known better fellows than he was," he urged. "Richer, handsomer, more athletic. Why had she chosen him?"

"Oh, Harold, you mustn't be too modest," replied Ada, as she gently pushed back the hair from his forehead. "You have a great many traits which none of my other friends possesses. You are so thoughtful of my welfare, so tender and considerate, so obedient to my slightest wish. I think it was those things which first won me to you, and I have never regretted it, for, Harold, you are simply an ideal lover."

"Oh, my darling! You don't know how glad I am to hear you say so!" he exclaimed as he drew her to him and kissed her tenderly.

"Yes, dear, and some day you must let me meet her and thank her for making you what you are," continued Ada.

"Meet whom? My mother?" asked Harold.

"No, Harold, not your mother," she said sweetly, "I want to thank the girl who broke you in!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

YOU CAN TELL.

When they like to be alone,
 You can tell;
 When he often says, "My own,"
 You can tell;
 When his ardent glance you see,
 And she answers blushing,
 They are courting—*he and she—*

You can tell, you can tell!
 'Tis the babble of the brook, as it takes its merry way,
 Through the daisy-dappled meadow at the dawning of the day
 When the sunny skies are fair, and the birds are in the blue,
 And the thoughts are brightly tender, for the love is sweet and now.

You can tell, you can tell!
 When they welcome others near,
 You can tell!
 When he only says "My dear,"
 And the tone is cold and clear,
 You can tell!

You can tell, you can tell!
 When they very well agree
 In their simple courtesy,
 They are married—*he and she—*

You can tell, you can tell!
 'Tis the silence of the stream, by the mountain, through the vale,
 'Mid the long day's light and shadow, or when evening's skies grow pale,
 It has widened in its course, it has deepened as it roll'd,
 And the thoughts are calmly tender, for the love is sweet and old,
 You can tell!

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

THE MAN'S INTENTIONS WERE GOOD ENOUGH, BUT THEY LED TO TROUBLE.

A smart man was getting off a train, when he saw a couple ahead of him, who at once challenged his attention and indignation. The husband was walking off with his hands in his pockets, while the wife carried a baby and a large basket and valise, says the *Detroit Free Press*.

This was too much for the smart man, and, stopping up to the overloaded woman, he said:

"Let me assist you, madame," and, seizing the basket and valise, he ran after the husband, whom he grabbed without ceremony. "Here, sir, carry these things for your wife. I should think you would be ashamed to call yourself a man and permit your wife to bear all your burdens in this way. Let this be a lesson to you, sir, to"—

"Hello!" interrupted the stranger, indignantly, "she ain't my wife. I never saw the woman in my life till now."

At the same time the woman was shrieking at the top of her voice, "Stop thief," and it took the smart man's utmost eloquence to convince the depot policeman that he was not a sneak thief instead of a self-appointed reformer of other people's morals and manners.

THE MARCH OF TIME.

THE PROPOSAL OF 1500 A. D.

"Adorable Miss Dorothea—Thy languishing love addresses himself to thee with fear and trembling. Beauteous maid, wilt thou be mine? Tell me, I pray thee, erefoons, that I may arise to pinnacles of happiness or go forth to seek surcease of pain in death. Thy heart-sick lover, 'HAROLD.'"

THE PROPOSAL OF 1893.

"Dear Dorothy—I'm not going to hide it any longer. I'm in love with you and I've got enough money to live on. Will you marry me? Lovingly,
 HAROLD."

THE PROPOSAL OF 2010.

"Miss Dorothy Daydawn, City—Yours received. After consulting with my attorney, we have decided that a matrimonial alliance between you and myself would be an investment of mutual advantage. Please let me know your opinion by return mail, as in case of your refusal I may decide to look elsewhere. Truly yours, [Dictated.] HAROLD HUMMERS, per M."

BOOK GOSSIP.

The English edition of the *Review of Reviews* finds many readers in Nova Scotia. The October number contained an interesting character sketch of Lobengula, the king of the Matabele, which later was republished in the American *Review of Reviews*. The editor of this popular magazine, Mr. W. F. Stead, has made a novel proposal to his readers, in re the organization of a joint stock company to publish a daily paper, of which Mr. Stead is to have full charge. The October issue gives particulars of his scheme which appears to be practicable as well as original.

"The Blue Pencil And How To Avoid It," is the title of a small book published by Allan Forman, 117 Nassau St., New York. In this book the author seeks to point out the blunders which newspaper writers are continually making. This little manual of simple rules for making and editing newspaper copy should be on the desk of every reporter and newspaper correspondent. Its small price, 10 cents, makes it accessible to all.

"The Religions of the World," a condensed report of the important speeches made and papers read at the World's Fair Parliament of Religions, held in September, has just been published by the Latin Historical Society of Chicago. The introduction by Dwight Baldwin is well written. The book is interesting and instructive to both Christians and non-believers, and should find a large circulation at this time when the unique meeting of the religions of the world has attracted universal attention, and called forth such variety of comments. Price 25 cents.

What a convenient thing it would be to have a list of all the Post Offices in Canada, with the Railways on which they are located or nearest railway

station. Would not every shipper and traveler appreciate such a list? Well, this is exactly what the editor of the *Canadian Almanac* has prepared for the 1894 edition, which will be out next month. The *Canadian Almanac* is a standard publication and goes everywhere. More than one million copies have been sold since it was first published.

McClure's Magazine for November is an excellent number. One of the most interesting of its many good articles is R. H. Storrard's description of the actual work done in hospitals in Paris by means of hypnotism. The first volume of this magazine closes with the November number. Among the contributors to Volume II. will be: Robert Louis Stevenson, William Dean Howells, Frank R. Stockton, Rudyard Kipling, Octavo Thanet, Professor Henry Drummond, Clark Russell, Conen Doyle and others.

A new and very curious story by Mark Twain, called "The Esquimau Maiden's Romance," forms one of the special features of the November *Cosmopolitan*. A second feature of the number is the portion of the magazine given up to color work, no less than ten superb color illustrations being presented for the first time in magazine history, accompanying an article by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, on "Changes in Women's Costumes." The November *Cosmopolitan* is one of the most interesting magazines of the month.

The portrait, memoir and letters of the late Edwin Booth appear in the November number of the *Century* magazine, and are full of lively interest to all friends of the great actor. A curious psychological study of a man whose monomania gradually overpowered his reason, is from the pen of George Renan, and a capital sketch of Bismark's country life is given by Eltona Konecitt. There are several stories long and short to brighten the number, a few stanzas of exquisite poetry, and a capital after-sheet "In Lighter Vein." Published by the Century Co. Subscription price \$4.00 per year.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

CLAMS CANNED.—Mr. N. S. Brown, of Maco's Bay, Charlotte Co., N. B., received a prize at the World's Fair for his canned clams. Mr. Brown cans about 12 bbls. of clams per day at his factory at Maco's Bay. He intends putting up sardines also.

AT WORK AGAIN.—The Bridgetown Foundry Company has, with commendable energy and zeal, fully repaired its buildings recently injured by fire, and are again at work in full blast. Although the delay occasioned was of short duration, the large number of orders which accumulated have made it necessary to put on an additional number of men, and the daily output is now much larger than ever before in its history.

NOVA SCOTIA IRON.—Montreal papers record the arrival of a cargo of 1,900 tons of Nova Scotia pig iron per steamship *Tiber*. This iron is the production of the Ferrona Company, and has been found by practical tests of the 1,600 ton cargo previously shipped to Montreal from the same concern, to be well suited for general foundry purposes. As a result of the supply of iron from Ferrona it is understood that the steel works at New Glasgow are expected to double their output in a short time, and instead of one blast at Ferrona there will be three or four. At Ferrona and at the iron mines there are about 300 men employed. The pay roll of the company averages \$10,000 monthly.

WITH A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.—On May 26th, of the present year, the works of the Pigeon Fertilizer Company, Windsor, were completely destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of material, both in the raw and manufactured state. This disaster coming as it did in almost the middle of the busy season was a severe blow, but the company with characteristic enterprise had temporary sheds erected, and in a week or so were filling orders almost as promptly as usual. Preparations were at once made for the erection of permanent buildings, that are now so far advanced that the work of manufacturing fertilizers will be commenced in a week or so. The new buildings, five in number, are placed at such a distance apart that a fire can be easily confined to one. The buildings are: the mill, two stories high and 85 x 50 feet on the ground, a storeroom for bone and other raw material 85 x 45 feet, plaster shed and cooper shop 80 x 25 feet, a storage ware room for manufactured goods 100 x 45 feet, and another building used for a stable. Everything is arranged in a convenient manner for handling the ingredients during the process of manufacture. The bones will be brought from the storage warehouse on a railway in small cars, and will be lifted by a crane, cars and all, to the upper story of the mill, which has a capacity of 150 bbls., or 15 tons per day. It was manufactured by the Windsor Foundry Company, and is made and put together in a manner that reflects much credit on the builders. It is probably the first of its kind and size built in Canada. The mill is driven by a 60 horse power Heald and Morris engine supplied with steam by a brick set boiler manufactured by the Robb Engineering Co., of Amherst. The Pigeon Fertilizer Company is now prepared to meet the increasing demand for their product in a satisfactory manner.

GOOD SPEED.—A locomotive is being constructed in England to run 100 miles an hour. It is 2,000 horse power, the driving wheels 12 feet in diameter. The three cylinders are 40, 28 and 18 inches diameter, with a 30-inch stroke. The boiler pressure is 200 pounds.

A BUSINESS LETTER,

T. Millburn & Co.,
 SING.—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day.
 Yours truly, O. THOMPSON.
 The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding B. B. B.



Mrs. M. D. West
 of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

**\$200 Worth
 Of Other Medicines Failed**

But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"It is with pleasure that I tell of the great benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I have been badly afflicted with

Erysipelas

breaking out with running sores during hot summer months. I have sometimes not been able to use my limbs for two months at a time. Being induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I got one bottle last spring, commenced using it; felt so much better, got two bottles more, took them during the summer, was able to do my housework, and

Walk Two Miles

which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Four bottles has done more for me than \$200 worth of other medicine. I think it the best blood purifier known." Mrs. H. D. West, Church street, Cornwallis, N. S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache. 25c

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Underdeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 60 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

HUGGINS' GOLDEN SYRUP.
 BOTANICAL.
 CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.
 MALE OR FEMALE.

Hundreds of bottles sold. Sent, expressage prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00.

CHAS. E. HUGGINS,
 CHEMIST, HALIFAX.

LYONS' HOTEL,
 KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first-class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. McLEOD, Prop.
 KENTVILLE, N. S.

DR. WOOD'S

Norway Pine Syrup.
 Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.
A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
 Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.
 PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**WHISTON'S
 COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**

IS OPEN ALL SUMMER.
 STUDENTS CAN JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Following is the Staff:—

S. E. WHISTON, Principal.
 Teacher of Practical Book-keeping and Banking.

E. KAULBACH, Teacher of Arithmetic, Theoretical Book-keeping and the subjects required to pass in the civil service exams.

W. E. THOMPSON, Teacher of Commercial Law.

MISS GEORGIE MILLER,
 Teacher of Shorthand, Practical Reporting, Office Work, Correspondence, etc.

MISS ANNA GOULD, Teacher of Typewriting, Punctuation, Letter Writing, Spelling, etc.

New Books at Allen's.

- Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stev 50c
- In the Suntime of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitby.....50
- Stories from Black and White.....50
- A Little Mix, by Ada Cambridge.....50
- A Comedy of Etiquette, by Christian Reid.....50
- Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester.....50
- The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas.....40
- An Auld Licht Manie, by J. M. Barrie.....50
- The Masked Veil, by Richard Henry Savage.....50
- The Doctor's Dozen, by E. Everett Green.....50
- An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells.....50
- The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant.....40
- A Moral Lucerna, by Annie Thomas.....50
- Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell.....50
- Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget.....5

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T. C. ALLEN & CO.,
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THE TAILOR,

Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co,
 161 Hollis St.

LADIES AND WATERPROOF : GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER

By the best Tailoring Skill Military and all the latest prevailing styles put up at Short Notice. A splendid line of samples to select from. Full instructions how to measure, and samples sent free to any one outside the city. CAUTION. As it has been reported by parties in the trade that we are making garments of Albatross, Derby and Heptonsett cloth, I beg to state that we are handling none but the MANCHESTER STEAM WULLENIZED RUBBER GOODS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. E. PARKER, Agent, 111 Granville St.

COMMERCIAL.

Except that in certain staple lines of heavy goods the movement has been somewhat larger in anticipation of the rapidly approaching winter, business throughout Canada has not differed much from that of the previous week. The volume of trade is within moderate limits from the fact that both country store-keepers and city traders continue to pursue the cautious policy, to which THE CRITIC has frequently alluded, of purchasing frequently in small lots for current wants. The following up of this policy on the part of retailers generally has, to a large extent, done away with the old-time spring and fall trade rush, and spread business more evenly over the year. Thus, while trade for this season of the year is apparently quiet, there is a steady and increasing output from month to month, and the aggregate bears favorable comparison with former years. Travellers report a slight improvement in orders and business with store-keepers better, as farmers are getting pretty well through with their out-door work, and are paying more attention to marketing produce and purchasing supplies. Light stocks which need frequent replenishing are the rule, and present prospects warrant the belief that a fairly satisfactory turnover will result. Prices of staple lines have been generally well sustained, and no sharp fluctuations are noted. Collections are reported to be somewhat better. While some firms state that there is room for considerable improvement, others report payments very satisfactory. Money appears to be plentiful, and the banks and brokers are much more ready in making loans and advances than they were a few weeks ago. THE CRITIC has for several years, "in season and out of season," urged the necessity for the enactment of an insolvency law for this country, and at last it appears that our efforts and those of our contemporaries who have not regarded this matter as "out of the range of practical politics," are apparently likely to result in action that must prove beneficial to the country, as the following from The Merchant, Toronto, will show:—It is evident that the wholesale merchants of Canada are in real earnest about impressing upon the Dominion government at once the immediate necessity for some measure of relief being afforded creditors from the disgraceful preferences which now prevail, and against the evil effects arising from the lack of uniformity in the laws governing mercantile failures throughout the various provinces. At a joint meeting on Monday last of the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade, and a delegation from the dry-goods section of this body, the subject was discussed, and the action of the dry-goods trade last spring fully approved of. Finally, a new committee was appointed to co-operate with representatives of the other Canadian Boards of Trade, in urging upon local members of Parliament and the Dominion government the absolute necessity and importance of introducing insolvency legislation at an early date in the next session of Parliament. It was announced some two years ago that the Premier at that time would take charge of an insolvency bill, but the late Hon. Mr. Abbott was prevented by ill-health from carrying out his intentions. Again, in November, 1892, a deputation from the Boards of Trade of five leading cities visited Ottawa upon the same mission; still more recently, in January last a deputation, composed of leading merchants in the principal cities, held a conference at Ottawa, with the Premier and Finance Minister, at whose suggestion a special committee of importers in Ontario and Quebec was appointed for consultation by the Government, at intervals, upon insolvency legislation. So far as can be ascertained, however, this committee has not since been called on by the Government, and the members of it are justified in assuming it is time something was done. The three city members interrogated the Council as to the details of the reform desired, and promised to do everything in their power to secure the required legislation."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND Co., NEW YORK, November 11th.—The chief event of the week has been the elections occurring in ten States. As the issues were chiefly of a local rather than national nature, voting could hardly be viewed as having any direct bearing upon investment interests. And yet the remarkable uniform change in the vote from that of last year, has been very naturally regarded as giving a certain degree of national significance to the outcome. Opinion is divided upon the reasons for this turn in the political weathercock. Some regard it as simply a new illustration of the popular habit of holding the Government for the time being responsible for whatever misfortune may befall the country, no matter who or what may be to blame for it. Others think it expresses popular dissatisfaction with the party in power, for delay and lack of unity in adopting the silver repeal bill. Others incline to the view that the anticipation of the effects of the new tariff caused the late depression, rather than the apprehensions connected with silver, and therefore regard the change of majorities as expressing dissatisfaction with the new tariff policy. While yet others think they find a solution in the revolt of the people against the wrongs and corruptions of "machine" methods of party management. These various explanations are of course influenced by party predilections, and an impartial observer would probably rule that one of these causes alone accounts for the change, but that all have in varying degrees, contributed to it.

Be this as it may, the elections were followed by a temporary rise in prices, especially those of industrial stocks; but how far that was due to any

serious importance being attached to these political influences it is not easy to say, for the previous speculative selling and some fall in prices had predisposed the market to an upward reaction, while reports came from London of an increase of gold in the Bank of England and a fall there in the market rate of discount, and buying orders for bonds came from that centre which, it is hardly supposable, were much influenced by the result of our elections. Probably the main consideration that largely affected Wall Street was the reasonable probability that such an emphatic admonition to the party in power will make them more careful about excesses in carrying into effect their disposition to introduce large changes in established business and in monetary conditions. Such an influence would very directly contribute towards the restoration of confidence in quarters where it is now disturbed by pending and anticipated legislation; and to this we prefer to mainly attribute the effect of the elections in Wall Street, for it is a legislative contribution towards the restoration of confidence.

During the last half of the week the market followed closely the course of affairs at London; for, at the moment, the support of prices seems somewhat dependent upon affairs at that centre. Not that we need any monetary support from that or any source, for the city banks are already flooded with idle money, and considerable early imports of gold from England appear inevitable from the present course of exchange. It has, however, been pretty generally expected that the suspension of silver purchases by the treasury would be followed by foreign orders for our securities, and holders of stocks have no doubt been induced to buy more freely than they otherwise might by that consideration. So far, this expectation has been but very partially realized, and the complication of the political situation, growing out of the elections, affords a new element to be digested before it can be satisfactorily judged what extent of London buying can be depended upon. The attitude of the Bank of England is calculated to inspire confidence. Its high reserve is maintained, and the fact that it has checked the upward tendency in the money rate in the 'open market' and made no advance Thursday in its own rate show that the managers view an impending export of gold to New York with equanimity. To this extent it seems likely that the London market for securities is not likely to encounter any disturbing influences. Considering, however, the continuance of business depression in this country and the new turn taken by politics, it seems reasonable to expect at least some degree of reserve or speculative business in American securities at London. At the same time, as the condition of affairs in this country may be reasonably expected to improve, there is a reasonable possibility that this temper may soon change for one of greater confidence.

At the moment, the mood of this market is that of quiet and waiting for an estimate of the new factors in the situation. After the two great excitements of the silver struggle and the elections, there is a pause for rest, after which both sides will readjust their estimates and plans and resume their contest. Certain it is that, in respect to the large matters recently settled, the future can only be greatly benefited. Business may still be unsatisfactorily dull, but the conditions are such that it must steadily improve. The fall trade may have reached such an advanced stage that no striking improvement in it can be expected; but the estimate among merchants is very general that the spring will bring a marked improvement upon the experience of the last six months. This is foreshadowed in the current large increase in discounting operations, consequent principally upon the preparations of manufacturers for the business of next season. The knowledge of these facts helps confidence, and there is perhaps nowhere a more hopeful feeling than in bank circles, where the real pulse of business is most easily felt and most correctly interpreted.

We take it, therefore, that there is nothing in the situation to disturb confidence in the future value of securities. For such of them as belong to the purely investment class, the course of prices can hardly fail to be steadily upward. Pending the late crisis, large amounts of investments have been realized upon; the proceeds are still resting idle or earning nominal interest on transient loans; and, the silver danger having been removed, the owners of these funds may be expected to forthwith invest them in bonds or first-class dividend-paying stocks. A demand of that character is always followed by an improvement in the market for stocks; and that demand generally goes by bounds and rebounds, which afford opportunities for transient operations. This tendency can hardly fail to show its effects upon the stock market at no distant day.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:—

	Week Previous	Weeks corresponding to		
	Nov. 10 week.	this week		
	1893	1892	1892	1890
United States	333	353	188	263
Canada	28	39	14	30

DRY GOODS.—The fine weather has, of course, had a deterrent effect on the demand on sorting up accounts, but a careful enquiry among the leading houses has not shown much dissatisfaction in this regard. Some say that, while there may have been a falling off in a sorting way, the goods sold on the placing trip more than made up for it, so that the aggregate turnover has been fully equal to that of last year. Quite an improvement has also been noted during the past week, both in the direction of orders sent direct to the warehouse from customers and returns from travellers. In a few of the medium and high grade lines of bleached cottons, bleached, plain and twilled shirtings, a decline of about 5 per cent has occurred in Montreal. Makers' agents say that these lines are the more moderate selling ones, and that the decline may induce a better demand. Travellers are now out with spring lines of domestic goods and are meeting with fair success—particularly on Canadian tweeds, in which our manufacturers have shown decided improvement both in design and quality over last season, and consequently, sales have increased. It seems that they are gradually but surely driving the foreign products out of the market. There is quite an active demand for Canadian underwear and white blankets.

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BREADSTUFFS.—A fair local demand for flour is noted, and the market is steady in tone, but trade is somewhat dull, being chiefly confined to home requirements, the higher grades receiving most attention.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues steady and firm. The supply is still small and rather short of the demand.

BUTTER.—Trade has been quiet in the local butter market, and prices have ruled steady though very firm. A fair business is doing, and the best grades meet an active demand at 28c. to 30c.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market is very quiet, and the supply is ample for the demand, which is limited to the actual consumptive requirements, which are very small.

EGGS.—The local egg market keeps very firm under a good steady demand. Good fresh stock is scarce and brings 17 1/2c. to 18c. by the case.

GREEN FRUIT.—An improved demand is reported for oranges. The quality, which has been poor, is expected to be better, now that shipments are becoming more regular and direct.

DRIED FRUIT.—There has been a fair volume of trading in dried fruits during the week in a steady way, which, although it does not cause the splurge that the movement of round quantities of goods make, is quite satisfactory in the aggregate.

SUGAR.—The local sugar market has been easy during the week. Granulated has dropped to 4 1/2c. in sympathy with New York, and while it is generally admitted that stocks are small throughout the country, the demand is rather slow, wholesale dealers being afraid to buy, owing to the unsettled state of the market.

TEAS.—Local jobbers report a good movement in teas this week. The demand is chiefly for low grade Young Hysons and Congous. Japans are a little quiet.

COFFEE.—The coffee market remains much as before. The market is still bare of Rio's, and quotations are, therefore, purely nominal. It will be probably another couple of weeks before fresh stocks reach here.

FISH.—The local fish market remains without change, and is very decidedly dull. Few of our fishermen make any effort to take fish, as the weather is too uncertain and changeable to enable them to prosecute their business with success.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES. Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

Table with columns for SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS, FISH, and PROVISIONS. Includes items like Cut Loaf, Congou Common, Barbadoes, Pilot Bread, Apples per barrel, etc.

C. H. HARVEY, 12 & 10 Sackville St. J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

Table with columns for BUTTER AND CHEESE, and SALT. Includes items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Fine Liverpool bag, etc.

FOUR STRANGE AND TRUE STORIES.

In the January of 1876 I crossed the Atlantic for the first time. My destination was Rome, and my dear friend John G. Whittier gave me a letter of introduction to William and Mary Howitt, who were then residing there, and whose friendship he had made by a long correspondence. Soon after my arrival in Rome, I presented this letter, and the weekly evenings I spent with the Howitts are among the pleasantest recollections of my Roman winter and spring. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howitt were firm believers in the phenomena of spiritualism, and a *séance* of an hour with some amateur or professional medium was often part of the evening's entertainment. I can recall nothing that was at all convincing in these *séances*, and nothing of a special interest except the conversations to which they led. But one of these talks fixed itself in my memory as the most striking record of spiritualism experience which had then come to my knowledge.

I was calling one afternoon on Mrs. Howitt, and we were speaking of the *séance*—a very barren one, as it seemed to me—of the night before. 'I am afraid I am a born sceptic,' I said. 'I find nothing convincing in any of these experiments.' Mrs. Howitt was silent for a moment, and then she said, 'I think I will tell thee something that happened in my own life.'

I must say, before going any further, that there are certain unimportant details of Mrs. Howitt's story which I have forgotten. I cannot recall the name of the river which she mentioned, nor do I remember just how many years 'Willie' Howitt had been dead; but the main facts, those which bear upon spirit communication or thought transference, are indelibly impressed upon my memory.

Mrs. Howitt told me that her son had been of an exploring party to New Zealand. She was in the habit of hearing from him by every possible post, for he was the darling of her heart, and he took the greatest possible care to spare her all possible anxiety by keeping her informed of his movements. One day she received a letter telling her that she must not be anxious if several succeeding posts brought her no communication, for he was going with his party to explore the largest river in New Zealand, a river which led through an uncivilized and unknown country, and no postal communication would be possible until his return. She felt no anxiety, therefore, during the first week or two of his silence. Then all at once a strange impression came to her.

'I was out in the garden,' she said, 'among my flowers, when suddenly I was told that my Willie was dead.'

'Told!' I asked. 'How? Did you hear a voice?'

'I cannot make thee understand. I heard, and yet I did not hear with my bodily ears. I was made aware. I did not believe then so firmly as I believe now in the possibility of spiritual communication, and I said nothing to my husband, but he saw that something had saddened me, and several times he said, 'What ails thee, Mary? What is weighing on thy mind?' But on Sunday he came to me and he said, 'I know now, Mary, what is troubling thee—Willie is dead.' And the very next day a letter came from New Zealand, and it was from one of Willie's companions on the exploring expedition; and it said that Willie had fallen overboard where the river was swift as well as deep, and all efforts to rescue him had been in vain.'

Soon after, I remember, Mr. Howitt came in, and Mrs. Howitt said to him, 'William, will thee tell Mrs. Moulton how we heard of Willie's death?' and Mr. Howitt's version corresponded in all respects with the one his wife had just given me.

My second story of spiritual communication concerns a relative of my own, a cousin, born like myself in Connecticut, who was married and settled in the West. Her mother, who had in her lifetime been a firm believer in spiritualism, had been dead for some years; and even since her death my cousin had believed in her constant presence of influence, and had arranged her life according to what she believed to be her mother's guidance. I do not remember the precise date, but it must have been about eighteen years ago when she was urgently entreated by her mother to change all her plans for the summer and go to far-off Connecticut. 'Ask your husband to let you go,' said the influence; 'tell him how important you feel that it is, and beg him not to answer hastily, but to take time to consider it.'

That evening my cousin made her request. I am not certain whether her husband believes that the compelling influences by which his wife is so often moved are really of spiritual origin, but at any rate he knows how significant they are to her. So when she asked if she might take their three children and go East, and at the same time entreated him not to answer hastily, he listened in silence. A few days later he said to her: 'I have been thinking of what you proposed the other night; and if you feel so earnestly about it, I don't like to say no. But I can't have the family all broken up. You may take the youngest boy' (a little fellow of three) 'and leave the others with me.'

Accordingly my cousin made her preparations for leaving home. All this time she had no intimation whatever as to the special reason for which her journey was to be made; but when she was leaving the house, her housekeeper said to her: 'I do hope, ma'am, you won't be gone all summer. It will be lonesome here without you.' And my cousin answered, 'Oh, no, my father will be dead and buried, and I shall be back here before the middle of July.'

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

She assured me that these words were as unexpected to herself as to her listener. *Until she heard them with her own ears*, she did not at all know what she was saying.

She came to Connecticut, and went at once to see her father, who seemed to her as well as when she had seen him three years before, and as well as a man of his age was at all likely to be. That night she was sitting in her own room, and she said to herself, 'I really *don't* see what I was sent on here for—father seems as well as ever to me.' And instantly the answer came, 'Yes, he seems so, now. He won't be taken sick till June, when you are visiting Mrs.——, and then he'll never get better.'

Soon after that she came to Boston to pass a few days with me; and during her visit she said to me: 'You have often wished for some test as to the genuineness of spiritual impressions. I will put one in your keeping. Then she told me this story, precisely as I have here related it, and added, 'Now, you know why I came East, when I didn't mean to, and what I have been told; and you can see for yourself what the next developments are.'

Early in June she went to make the visit to Mrs.——. She had been there but two or three days when the person with whom her father boarded arrived, and asked to see her.

'Your father's been taken sick,' said this woman, 'and he's a very sick man. I'd like to have you move him. He's got relations enough, and I don't feel like having him sick and maybe die in my house.'

My cousin went with her to her father, summoning a skillful physician to her aid. 'Can I move him?' she asked, after a thorough examination had been made. 'Yes,' was the answer, 'I don't think it will hurt him to be moved to-day, but you must make haste about it. He's a very sick man, and he'll be worse before he is better.'

The patient was moved, thereupon, to the house of a widowed sister, and his daughter watched faithfully beside him. When a fortnight had passed, her aunt said to her one morning: 'You ought to get out and take the air. It does your father no good for you to shut yourself up so closely.'

'I can't go out to-day,' was the instant reply, 'for it is the last day of my father's life;' and again, my cousin assures me, she had not the least idea of what was coming until she herself heard the spoken words. Her aunt went into the sick man's room, and presently returned, saying, 'I don't see any change in your father, or anything that looks as if this was going to be his last day.' 'No,' said my cousin, 'he will not die till nearly four o'clock this afternoon,' and again these words were as unexpected to her until she heard them, as to her aunt.

It was from twenty minutes to a quarter of four, that afternoon, when the sick man breathed his last; and it was July 12 when, after a brief sojourn at some seaside place, my cousin again entered the doors of her Western home.

My other two stories were told me by a Massachusetts man who has travelled much and lived much abroad, and has made more investigations into the occult than I could recount here. He has read widely and thought deeply, and at any rate he is entirely to be trusted. He is a disbeliever in spiritualism, so called,—or perhaps I should say a doubter,—but he pledges his word for the truth of these stories, which he admits that he is entirely unable to explain.

Both incidents date back at least a dozen years. My friend lives in Whitinsville, Mass., and he had been invited to the house of an acquaintance, in the neighboring town of Uxbridge, for a spiritualistic *séance* at which the much-decried Maud Lord was to be the medium.

On the afternoon of the appointed day, a friend from Providence arrived unexpectedly, and there was nothing for it but to take this unforeseen guest along to Uxbridge. But it all caused some delay, and the *séance* had already begun when they arrived, and the man from Providence was not introduced even to the host of the evening, and he was an entire stranger to every one in the room.

Very soon, however, the medium turned to him, and said, 'If you please, sir, Sarah wants to speak to you.' The Providence young man made no response, and the medium turned her attention to some one else. Again she turned back to him, later on, and said, as before, 'Sarah wants to speak to you,' and again he made no response. Finally just as the *séance* was nearly over, she turned to him a third time, and said: 'Sarah wants very much to speak to you. She says her name is Sarah Thornton Deane—D-e-a-n-e, Deane,' spelling out the last name, letter by letter. Still the Providence man made no reply, and after they had left the house, he said to my friend: 'What rubbish it all is! Why, I never knew any Sarah Thornton Deane in my life.'

But he chanced one day, some weeks later, on an impulse of idle curiosity, to ask an aunt of his if she ever heard of a Sarah Thornton Deane. 'Yes, indeed,' was the answer, 'but she's dead, long ago. She lived with your mother three years—one before you were born and two afterwards. She took care of you those two years, and she just set her life by you.'

'And did she call herself Sarah Thornton Deane—all three names! And was the Deane spelled with a final e?'

'Yes, she always put the Thornton in; and she spelled the Deane with an e. But what set you to thinking about her? She's been dead years and years, and I doubt if you ever saw her after you were three or four years old.'

'Yes, but I chanced to hear her name,' said the Providence young man; and he began to think that perhaps it was not all a fraud.

The fourth and last of my stories seems to me perhaps the strangest of all. It was of a *séance* at which my Whitinsville friend was present, in

A CURE FOR COUGHS.

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company with a brother of his, now dead. He has forgotten the medium's name, but she made upon him a distinct impression of honesty. She was an utter stranger to both young men, but she insisted on talking to my friend's brother. There was a strange, intense excitement in her manner. She gave no name, but she told him that a dear friend of his, very dear to him, but very, very far away in the West, was at that moment suffering terribly. 'I see blood, blood,' she cried, 'oh, so much blood!' Then, as he said nothing, she turned away and devoted the rest of her hour to more responsive subjects. But just at the last she turned again to my friend's brother, and said, with a sort of triumphant earnestness, 'Ah, he does not suffer now; he's dead—dead!'

And the strange thing was that in the course of time came the explanation of it all, in the tragic story of the death of a young man who had been the closest friend of my friend's brother. He lived on a cattle ranch in the far West. Some desperados had stolen his cattle. He went in pursuit of them, and was himself pursued and overtaken by a terrible blizzard. He tried to cut some wood to build a fire, but as he saw the axe slipped in his benumbed fingers, and cut deep into his knee-pan. He bandaged it as well as he could, and struggled to make his way to the nearest settlement; but just as he had almost reached it, the bandage came undone, the blood burst forth again, and what with stress of weather and of pain, and terrible loss of blood, he died that very afternoon. As nearly as the difference in time could be computed, he was in his final agony when the medium spoke of him first; and he was, as she said, already dead before the end of her seance.

'And all this does not make you believe in spiritualism?' I asked, as my friend concluded his story.

'I am convinced,' he answered, with a sceptical smile of the *fin de siècle* young man, 'that there are a great many things in this world which we are not able, as yet, satisfactorily to explain, but at least I will vouch for the truthfulness of every detail of these two stories.'—LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, in the *Arena* for May.

LIGHT ON THE OCEAN.

The idea of a lighted pathway across the Atlantic seems to be looming up as a possibility. Some time ago it was suggested that such a scheme was practicable, and would tend in many ways to increase the safety of ocean liners and other ships sailing between Europe and America. The question has recently been revived and now it is hoped at no distant day that the Atlantic route from Ireland to Newfoundland will be lighted. It is proposed to put ten powerful floating lights, 200 miles apart, and connect them by electric cables.

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Mrs. C. J. WOODRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

'One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by a physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and when I found it struggling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life.'

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

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CHESS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 213. Kt-Kt4 etc.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 214. R-K2.

GAME 190.

A very interesting and instructive game played by correspondence, between Messrs W J Grenwell (White) and F E Homond (Black), and furnished with the notes they suggest is, White.

- 1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-QB3 Kt-QB3
3 P-B4 P x P
4 P-Q4 Q-R5 ch
5 K-K2 P-Q4

This is probably the best variation at Black's disposal.—F E H. It is said to have been introduced by Zukertort, in 1867: see Chess Monthly, vol iv, p 244. In the only matchgame in which, so far as I am aware, this gambit has been adopted against Mr. Steinitz himself, he played 5... Kt-B3: see Tschigorin v Steinitz, B C M, vol xii, p 217, where Mr. Mason remarks that 5... P-Q4, with the subsequent sacrifice of the Q Kt, is now pretty well recognised as dangerous and unnecessary.—W J G.

6 P x P

If 6 Kt x P, Black's counter-attack is considerably augmented by 6... B-Kt5 ch; 7 Kt-B3, Castles, with chances of R x Kt, etc, later.—F E H.

- 7 Kt-B3 Castles
8 P x Kt B-QB4
9 Q-Ksk

This move was quite new to Black, who thought at first of 9... R-Ksq ch, which, however, would not turn out well.—F E H. The text-move is attributed by Chess Openings, p 256, to L'Hermit, of Magdeburg. An analysis by Mr W T Pierce, founded on the German Handbuch, is given in B C M, vol xi, p 419. If 9... R-Ksq ch; 10 K-Q3, Q-Qsq; 11 Q x R, Q x Q, 12 P x B, Q x P, 13 Kt-Q4, Q x B P, 14 Q Kt-K2, B-K2, B-B4 ch; 15 K-Q2, with the advantage.—W J G.

- 9 Q-R4
10 B x P K x P

The Handbuch gives 10 R-Ksq ch; 11 K-Q2, &c, working out the variation to the advantage of White.—W J G.

- 11 P x Pch K-Kt sq
12 Q-Kt3 Kt-B3
13 K-Ksq

Decidedly best. If 13 B x P ch, White would probably lose almost directly.—F E H.

- 14 Kt-K5 Kt-Q2
13 R-Ksq ch

Black had thought of 14, R x B at once, but feared that White would have found a way of escape, eg, 14 R x B; 15 Q x R, R x Kt ch; 16 K-Q2, B-K6 ch; 17 Q x B, R x Q; 18 K x Kt, Q-K4 ch; 19 K-Q3, B-B4 ch; 20 K-B4, with two Rooks and a Pawn for his queen; if 20 (instead of K-B4) K-Q2, then 20, Q-B5 ch; 21 K-Ksq, Q-K6 ch; 22 B-K2, B-Kt5, etc.—F E H.

- 15 B-Q Kt5 R x B
16 Q x R R x Kt ch
17 K-R2 B-K2

Much better than winning the Queen at once for Rook and Bishop.—F E H.

- 18 P-KR4 P-Kt4
19 Q-Q4 P x P
20 K-Bsq

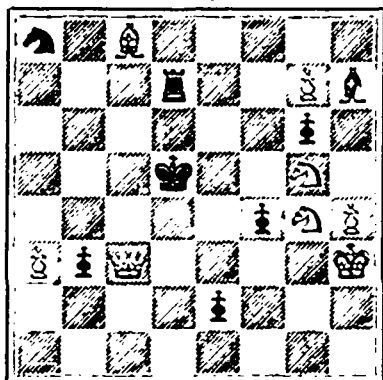
Best. If 20 B x Kt, Q-Kt4 ch; 21 K-Q3, B x B; 22 Q x B, R-K6 ch; 23 K-Q3 (if K-B4, Black mates in two), R-R6 dis ch, and wins easily.—F E H.

- 20 Kt-B4
21 P-Kt4 Kt-K3
22 Q-Q7 Q-Kt4 ch
23 K-Kt2 Kt-Qsq
24 Q-Q3 K-B3
25 K-Kt sq

If 25 Q R-Ksq, then 25 R x B, winning.—F E H.

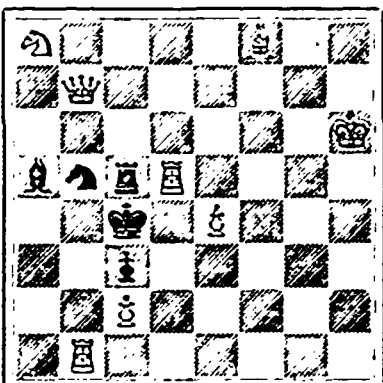
- 25 R-K6
26 Kt-K4 Q-K4
27 Resigne. —Dublin Herald.

PROBLEM 217. Black 8 pieces.



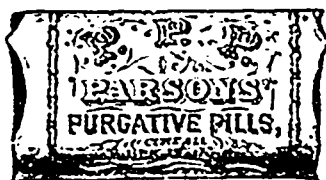
White 8 pieces. White to play and mate in three moves

PROBLEM 218. Black 5 pieces.



White 8 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves.

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MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

GOLD RIVER.

In a previous issue we gave a slight account of the prospecting done on the Verge property at Gold River, by Mr. T. N. Baker, the well-known gold miner, who has been employed by the owners, Messrs. F. A. Vergo & Co., of Halifax, for that purpose.

As there were some errors in the previous report, we will now give the details of operation, when it will be seen that Mr. Baker has already done much towards proving the great value of the property as a lasting and large gold producer.

The Verge areas lie on both sides of the Gold river, which passes through a deep gorge cutting across the lodes. By beginning at the water level of the river, and tunnelling along the course of the leads, an immense ore ground drained by the tunnel will be opened up, as the banks of the river rise to almost a hundred feet above the water. On the east side of the river Mr Baker has begun tunnelling along the Oak Tree lead, which is a twin lead, containing the Foot Wall lead, from 2 to 5 inches in thickness, and the Hanging Wall lead, from 6 inches to 4 ft. in thickness. This gives a large body of ore to be attacked, and as the lead is gold bearing, having yielded half an ounce per ton, the prospects are most encouraging, as the lead rises from 70 to 100 feet above the tunnel, and the ore being mined from below with no water to contend with and no sinking of shafts, may be extracted at the minimum of expense. The Verge leads are on the north dip of the Anticlinal at Gold River, and north of the Oak Tree lead is the Hennigar lead which has been worked, is 5 inches thick and has yielded 1 1/2 ozs. of gold per ton. Still to the north of this lead comes the Verge belt of leads, some of which have been opened and proved to be gold bearing, while others of considerable size, varying from 2 to 4 feet have never been prospected. On the west side of the river the Oak Tree lead has been cut on the bed of the stream where it is some 18 inches thick, and is reported to have yielded 2 ounces gold per ton. Here the water interfered with the work which was only carried on in the dry season, but Mr. Baker is pursuing the same tactics as on the east side of the stream, and by tunnelling into the west bank along the course of the lead, has every reason to believe that he will open up immensely valuable ore ground, which may be mined under the same great natural advantages as prevail on the east side of the stream.

On the west side of the river about a quarter of a mile back, very rich drift was found in a swamp. To find the lead that this drift came from and to avoid the swamp, Hissler opened up a few hundred feet to the north of the drift on dry ground, and cut a gold bearing lead. Thinking that he had cut the Oak Tree lead he measured off to the river, and found that the course of the lead brought him to the north, or in a line with the Little Verge lead. It is therefore almost certain that the drift is from the Oak Tree lead, and that that lead continues gold bearing a long distance west of the river.

Besides his work on the Verge leads Mr. Baker has prospected on his own account on the east side of the river, and about half a mile back on a line with the Verge belt, and almost due south of the shaft on the Captain lead he discovered over a ton of well mineralized quartz, which evidently belonged where it was discovered. Further prospecting proved the great value of his find, but before he could secure the property a prospector got wind of the operations, discovered the quartz, and at once drove to Chester, where he telephoned to Halifax and had the areas taken up in the Mines office. When Mr. Baker came to the city to secure the areas, he found that they had been covered, but was given an interest and a cash option on the balance. This he purchased, and now owns a one hundred area block, covering his original discovery but for which he had to pay a good round price. This is only one of many instances where the hard working prospector has found himself "jumped," but fortunately in this instance Mr. Baker was able to secure his discovery on favorable cash terms. Messrs. W. L. Lowell & Co. have secured an adjoining block of 46 areas, and the work of proving this portion of the district will be pushed.

Gold River Gold Mining Co. Ltd.—This recently organized company have purchased the mining areas, stamp mill and plant, formerly owned by the Neptune Company, and are now mining good pay quartz from the bottom of the shaft on the Captain lead, which has now been sunk to a considerable depth. This lead and the Vermillion lead to its north have yielded largely in gold, and are on the south anticlinal of the district. The quartz on the Verge areas has a good appearance, resembling that from the well known eastern districts, and there is every reason to believe that properly handled the Gold River district will prove as large a gold producer as any in the province.

MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The December quarterly meeting of the above society will be held at the rooms of the society, 129 Hollis Street, Halifax, on Thursday, 7th December next.

PREVENTION IS BETTER

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of acrofula salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

WANTED—STAMP MILL, BOILER, &c.—In our advertising columns will be found an enquiry for a five or ten stamp mill, engine, boiler, &c. Parties having such to dispose of would do well to communicate with "stamp mill," Critic Office, Halifax.

MONTAGU DISTRICT—In our last issue we was able to report most satisfactory progress at Montagu of the Nova Scotia gold mines Ltd. and this week we have equally encouraging news from the Symon-Kayo Syndicate which is now being operated under the management of Mr. Alfred Woodhouse F. G. S. managing director. A large amount of development work has been done, and the quartz now being crushed is yielding good returns. In future issues we hope to be able to give full particulars.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The Palgrave Gold Mining Co. against McMillan et al in which the plaintiffs apply for an injunction and \$2,500 damages is set down for trial on November 22nd next.

W. F. PUTNAM ARRESTED.—A Boston despatch of Nov. 12th states as follows:—President W. F. Putnam of the Granite State National Bank, Exeter, N. H., was arrested here to-day at the instance of Receiver Fuller, charged with the embezzlement of \$30,000.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of October:

District.	Mill.	Tons Quartz Crushed.	Oz. G.
Wine Harbor.....	McNaughton & Co	150	23
Uniacke	G. E. Dimock	40	9
Salmon River	Dufferin (Aug)	330	105
"	" (Sep)	250	80
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford	139	88
Oldham	Columbia	10	3 1/2
Uniacke.....	McDona'd (July, Aug, Sep)	300	139 1/2
Sherbrooke.....	Miners' (Dump)	15	1 1/2
"	Go'denville (Dump and qtz)	21	8 1/2

PERSONAL.—Mr. D. Touquay has returned from his trip to the World's Fair and the Northwest. He was on the C. P. R. train that met with the serious accident in the Rockies but fortunately, none of the passengers were injured. The engine and postal car plunged into the Fraser River but the draw bar connecting with the balance of the train broke and the cars remained on the track.

Mr. H. C. Taylor, miner and prospector of Gay's River Road, who has spent some years in the great silver, lead and gold mines of Colorado, is now in the province and is prospecting in the Scraggy Lake District.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is a medicine made from roots, bark and herbs, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

LOOKS LIKE OLD TIMES.—The past week has witnessed some revival of the old time excitement at the Mines office, the principal feature being a rush to secure areas in the Lake Catcha District. The ground covered is just north of the regular district about a quarter of a mile from the Cogswell crusher. Here some one hundred and twenty-eight areas were taken up by Augustus Colford, Isaac Bonang, I. A. Hisseler, Edward Grady and others. Manager Reid, of the Oxford, John Anderson, and Geo. A. Kenty, have also secured a number of areas. We have as yet been unable to secure particulars of the discovery but trust it will prove of value. A number of areas have been taken up at Elershouse, Gold River and Molega.

THE VICTORIA MINES.—It is expected the Dominion Coal Company will take over this property about the 20th of this month. In fact we believe the Company is under notice to that effect.—*Sydney Advocate.*

A mining expert is now at Broad Cove and operations will shortly be commenced to determine the most favorable place for sinking the shaft and working the mine.—*Haickesbury Bulletin.*

A BIG CRYSTAL MINE—If somebody should find a diamond as big as a football, his discovery would hardly be more unexpected than one which has recently been made in Utah relating to a kind of crystals, however, far less precious than diamonds. The discovery referred to is that of a deposit of selenium found near the Fremont river in a mound like elevation formed by the washing and wearing away of the clay and sand surrounding it. Selenide crystals are formed from the rare element selenium, which is related to sulphur and was discovered in 1817 in the refuse of a sulphuric acid factory by the celebrated chemist Berzelius. In its vitreous form selenium is sometimes employed for optical purposes. Many years ago little medallion portraits of Berzelius were occasionally to be seen cast in this substance which he had discovered. Selenium has been found in small quantities in native deposits, notably at Culobras, in Mexico. But hitherto the selenide crystals obtainable have been small, being "measured by inches and weighed by ounces." Now, however, they have been obtained in the Utah deposit weighing as much as 1,000 pounds. Many tons of these crystals have been taken from the mound. Some of them are 4 and even 5 feet in length, with faces 6 inches broad. One huge crystal had 19 small ones projecting from it. As far as known this unique deposit has no rival in the world.

Rely on a remedy time sanctioned. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was invented A. D. 1810.

ON ELECTRICAL COAL CUTTING.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD.

Of late—that is to say since the autumn of 1891, the ingenious appliances of the southern mines have penetrated into several of the Nova Scotia collieries, and the primitive colliers have been much exercised recently over the threatened revolution of the mechanical coal cutter which is there rather aptly described as the "iron man." At request I descended one of the collieries to observe and note the efficacy of these—the "Ingersoll" machines—in the soft coal peculiar to Cape Breton, and spent some time in watching the cutter drive a heading of the same, 6'x6' dimensions. Considering the inexperienced hands into which the machine was entrusted and the physical difficulties of the "hole," the results were interesting and even valuable, but not sufficiently so to remove the insular prejudices against such innovations which there, as elsewhere, existed. Another form of cutter is, however, doing such good work as to recommend mechanical coal winners to more consideration than they have hitherto received, i.e. the electrical "Jeffreys" of which I believe there are only one or two in the British American colonies. In the autumn of 1891 this machine was put to work at the face of one of the seams of the "Gardiner" mine, Cape Breton, and has proved eminently successful as an economical coal getter. A cutting of 270 square feet was made by the two men in charge in three and a half hours. In addition, the installation supplied engine houses, bank heads and all the sundries of the colliery with light, and the operations demonstrated that in the Nova Scotia mines, electricity, as a coal getter, is efficient, even in the remotest workings of a colliery. As a test case or experiment this is important to the scientific and mining world at large. By the application of such machines under certain conditions, not only may coal be cheaply procured and reduced in cost to the ordinary consumer with dependent industries, but the incidental dangers, risks and general expenses of a large colliery must perceptibly decline. However, this is a style of coal cutting which must be certainly adopted. Personally, I am not in favor of individual collieries effecting the installation of electric plant for such purposes upon their own responsibility. This is rather a department of colliery economics in which colliery owners may effect the truest and most lasting economy by continuation and installation of a powerful plant at some central part, from which the power could radiate into the several pits. Of course this has its drawbacks, such as adjusting the proportion of power and cost which should be allotted to each mine and undoubtedly the principle of one common machine has been already tried and discarded, as in the instance of the old pumping station at WallSEND, England, to the maintenance of which the adjacent pits contributed. Moreover, as an industry, coal mining will not always bear the cost of electric installation for cutting purposes in each individual mine. The cost of dynamos, wires, and maintenance, are items which compare unfavorably with the economical steam engine, and a staff of electrical engineers is decidedly more expensive to maintain than a staff of colliery engineers. This ought to be clearly understood at this era of revolution in machines as applied to economic mining. Coal being an article of universal need is necessarily marketed at prices within the reach of the common consumer, who, as a rule is by comparison not opulent, and the realized prices frequently do not leave sufficient profit margins to reduce the application of electricity under a system of rival installation to a practical possibility. In this coal mining differs from gold mining, for as is well known, the latter industry will bear almost any outlay that is at all reasonable. Rather than any misconception upon this important item in colliery economics should attain, I would say at once that even under circumstances of a central installation of electrical plant for generative purposes—when distant from the center of application the steam engine is undoubtedly more economical—adjacent supplies of fuel provided—than electricity can ever be and for the reasons alluded to above, i.e. cost of material, maintenance, higher skilled labor, etc.

At the Mining Congress held in Montreal early this year, at which the American and Canadian mining engineers united upon the platform of scientific research if antagonistic in subjective political issues, this matter appears to have been liberally discussed and a similar conclusion arrived at, in spite of the evidence in favor of electricity then introduced. The common idea of the delegates was, that unless some adjacent and central locality for the generation of electric power could be adopted in the N. S. coal fields, there was no practical justification for such an expensive industrial revolution. They apparently and with justice proposed that the change should be effected by the slower process of evolution, and rightly believed that so long as a coal industry is as advantageously situated as that of Nova Scotia, the issue of electrical coal cutting is of subjective importance to other more vital problems peculiar to coal mining. This is exactly so. As coal industries grow old, as pits deepen and workings extend, some mechanical devices become very necessary to enable the industry of coal mining to be carried on in a profitable manner. From this point of view electricity as a coal cutter is of far greater importance to our home than Canadian mines, and it is in the former that the graduation should take place.

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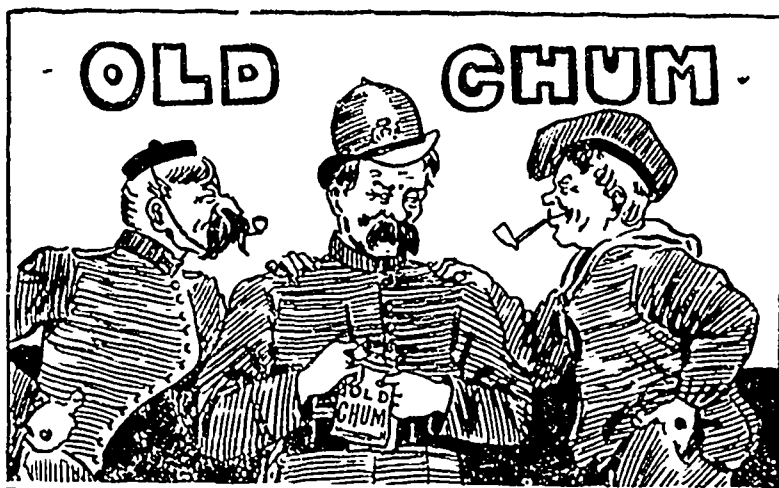
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Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Secret Diseases, caused by the errors and excesses of youth. Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.

Price \$1.00, 6 boxes for \$5. Sent by mail, securely sealed. Write for our book, "Startling Facts" for Men only, tells you how to get well and stay well.

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CURE

relief until I got a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE and it has made a complete cure of me. I can recommend it to anyone who has RHEUMATISM, as a sure cure.

Yours respectfully
MISS ELIZABETH BLACKFORD.

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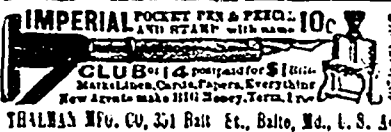
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Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.



MINING.

NOTES ON THE REGION OF ETERNAL COAL.

C. OCHILTREE-MACDONALD IN LONDON COLLIERY GUARDAIN.

The carboniferous resources of that which is facetiously termed the Region of Eternal Coal, and topographically the North West Territories of British North America, are entirely of cretaceous and tertiary age, differing in this respect from the coals of Eastern America and Great Britain, which belong to the carboniferous system proper.

The peculiar district which yields the most abundant and economically valuable deposits lies close to the famous rivers Bow and Belly, inclusive of their tributaries, and extends east from the base of the Rocky Mountains to a point, not very clearly defined, near the 111th meridian. Assuming this region to consist of three imaginary belts running parallel to the hills, it is worthy of note that, as a whole the fuels of the outer or most eastward belt possess all the characteristics of lignite, those of the eternal belt—thus nearer the situation of geological disturbance and metamorphism—the characteristics of lignitic coals, thus occupying an intermediate stage between actual lignites and true coals; those of the innermost belt, close to the base of the hills, the individuality of true coals; after which in proper order semi-anthracite and anthracite repose in the mountains themselves. The region being from many points of view both instructive and interesting, its resources may be approximately reviewed in the order indicated, thus (true coals excepted):—

Lignites.—On exposure to the atmosphere these coals betray a tendency to disintegrate and fall to pieces, a property which, of course, varies in degree with fuels from various portions of the country; some resisting exposure, especially when well protected, for a fair period, and generally admitting of transportation, and others collapsing very speedily, are so friable as to reduce carriage to any distance to an economic impossibility. If used in their natural state, they should be employed as freshly as possible, for the reason that under such circumstances they will be economically more profitable by reason of their sounder condition. Their structure varies, of course, and the following sample from Eggs Creek, on the North Saskatchewan River, will offer some slight indication of composition:—Seam, 13 in. thick; cretaceous, Pierre. Structure, somewhat fine lamellar, tolerably compact; it contains numerous interposed patches of mineral charcoal, in parts coated with a film of ferric hydrate; color, greyish black to almost black; lustre along the surfaces of bedding dull, that of the cross fracture sub-resinous to resinous; fracture uneven; apart from patches of mineral charcoal, does not soil the fingers. Powder, dark brown, inclining to blackish brown; it communicates a deep brownish red colour to a boiling solution of caustic potash; by exposure to the air, splits in the direction of the bedding and falls to pieces.

Another sample from the Red Deer River provides an example of the variation:—Seam, 4 ft. thick, geological position, Lower Laramie, Edmonton series. Structure somewhat coarse lamellar, made up of greyish black, dull and bright black layers, fracture uneven; it contains here and there a little brownish-yellow transparent resin; does not soil the fingers; powder, brownish black; communicates a deep brownish red colour to a boiling solution of caustic potash, by exposure to the air becomes slightly fissured, still remaining, however, tolerably firm, and in this respect is superior to lignites generally. In experiments made to determine the hygroscopicity of these lignite coals, fifteen samples in duplicate were exposed to an absolutely dry atmosphere for forty-eight hours, at the expiration of which time they were found to have parted with the greater portion of their moisture. They were then re-exposed for consecutive periods of 36, 44, 68, 48 and 42 hours, during which periods they incurred an additional loss (in each case the mean of the thirty experiments) of 1.25, 0.84, 0.73, 0.59, 0.29 and 0.15 per cent. of water respectively (the loss, taking the mean of the two experiments with each of the fifteen fuels, ranging from 0.92 to 1.66, 0.71 to 0.97, 0.51 to 0.80, 0.36 to 0.75, and 0.19 to 0.37 per cent.) or a total loss of 3.85 per cent. for the additional 306 hours. A still further exposure for consecutive periods of 93, 120, 70 and 90 hours was attended by a further loss (in each case the mean of the thirty experiments) of 0.48, 0.45, 0.15 and 0.19 per cent., or an aggregate loss of 1.27 per cent. for the 373 hours' (additional to the 354 hours) exposure. In like manner, for comparison, upon a uniform basis of 354 hours' exposure in a dry atmosphere (under which circumstances the above fuels suffered a loss of moisture ranging from 0.33 to 0.58 per cent., average 0.42 per cent.), the lignite coals, to be treated further on, suffered a loss ranging from 0.13 to 0.26 per cent., average 0.20 per cent., the true coals a loss ranging from 0.02 to 0.10 per cent., average 0.05; semi-anthracites 0.01 to 0.02, and anthracite proper suffered a loss amounting to 0.05 per cent.

In moist atmospheres these fuels absorbed water in the following proportions:—

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Lignites	from 0.26 to 0.85, average gain	0.55
Lignitic coals	" 0.07 to 0.26, "	0.19
Coals	" 0.02 to 0.12, "	0.07
Semi-anthracites,	" 0.02 to 0.04, "	0.03

Anthracite reabsorbed water to an extent of 0.06 per cent. Generally the capacity of these fuels for retaining and reabsorbing water varies with the degree of alteration which each particular fuel has undergone, it being most pronounced in the lignites, less so in the lignitic coals, and least of all in the coals proper. These lignites yield (by fast coking) a non-coherent coke, and possess a chemical affinity to many foreign fuels of the same class. The high percentage of moisture contained, of course, acts prejudicially in two ways. In the first place it diminishes the relative percentages of the

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"Of special value to nursing mothers."—J. N. Love, M.D., St. Louis.
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"The desired article in vomiting of pregnancy."—Mrs. Hawley & Hawley, College Corner.
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"It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of diseases."—S. D. Richards, M.D., Detroit.
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combustible ingredients, and, secondly, in conjunction with the combined water, of which fuels of this class contain a much larger proportion than those of the carboniferous age, it diminishes the heating effect of the fuel, owing to the large amount of caloric which is absorbed in its vaporisation. This at least is the opinion of G. Christian Hoffman, Chemist to the Dominion Geological Survey, and the theory may perhaps be accepted without reservation. (This defective characteristic of lignite is not, however, exclusively confined to them. Some specimens of Iowa coals have been found to contain as much as 12.45, 13.02 and 14.95 per cent of water, and these of the carboniferous age too). Ash, which generally ranges from, say, 3 to 9 or 10 per cent, likewise lowers the relative percentage of the combustible ingredients of this class of fuel, and of course the heating power of fuel also, so that the value of the latter is again influenced in this instance, not only by the amount, but also by the nature of this ingredient, especially when used for household purposes, as these lignites will be, when population increases, as it has in some parts, at the rate of 140 per cent. It is as useless to generalise upon the precise prospects of this class of fuel as it would be to cavil at the prospect of the colonisation of the "fertile belt" and proximate territories north of the forty-ninth parallel, but it may be noticed, in passing, that the explanation of the reasons which practically guarantee a vast consumption of coal in the North-west territories of British America do not appear to exist so much in Canada as in the cardinal ethics of the political economy of all European nations north of the parallel noticed. In addition, it should be remembered that, as for many reasons manufacturers will be confined to the Ontarian Peninsula for some time to come, the principal consumption of these lignite coals will also be confined to the yeomen of the plains, who, unlike those of the east, do not possess forests from which wood-fuel can be derived. These facts are of great importance to speculators, for such are too apt to enter precipitately into operations upon mere superficial hypothesis rather than submit their schemes to a keen analysis of practical economy. Speculators of this type are not wanting in the north-west territories, and the melancholy coal dumps scattered through the pleasant valleys of the plains are an excellent object lesson.

(To be Continued.)

A CHATEAUGUAY MIRACLE

PHYSICIANS PRONOUNCED RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE.

The Remarkable Experience of Mr. L. Jos. Beaudin, of St. Urbain—His Friends Called to His Support & Deathbed—How He Regained His Health and Strength—A Public Acknowledgment of His Gratitude.
From La Presse, Montreal.

There has appeared in the columns of La Presse during the past two years, many articles bearing witness to the great good accomplished in various parts of the country by a remedy the name of which is now one of the most familiar household words in all parts of the Dominion. And now comes a statement, from the county of Chateauguay, over the signature of a well-known resident of St. Urbain, which speaks in positive and unmistakable language as to the value of this wonder-working medicine.

MR BEAUDIN'S STATEMENT.

"I feel that I owe my life to your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I desire to make grateful acknowledgment and to give you a complete statement of my illness and cure in the hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other sufferer. About the middle of October, 1891, acting on the advice of an American doctor whom I had consulted, I left home for the north to invest in farming lands with the intention of cultivating them myself. I had been afflicted with a species of paralysis caused by the rupture of a blood vessel over the right eye, and which stopped the circulation of the blood on the left side. I was at that time employed as a book keeper by Messrs. Leclaire Bros., Lawrence, Mass. The doctor had advised a change of work so as to have less mental and more physical exercise. This I resolved upon, but delayed too long as I did not leave until the following October. Arrived at my destination I perceived symptoms of my previous illness, making themselves felt once more—

went at once to a local physician who declared himself unable to understand my case. However, he gave me some medicine to ease the pain I felt in my head, particularly at night. This afforded me relief for a few minutes, and sometimes enabled me to get a little sleep, but the awakening was always worse than before.

On the last of October I went to bed as usual after taking my medicine as directed, and slept the whole night, but the following morning on trying to rise I found myself so weak that I could not stand and could scarcely speak. My wife, surprised to see me in such a state, ran to a neighbor's and requested him to go for a doctor and the priest. The doctor arrived almost immediately, but could not afford me the slightest relief. The priest then arrived, and seeing the condition I was in, told me my case was critical and to prepare for death. On the following day both the priest and the doctor advised my wife to telegraph to my friends, as they considered death approaching, and two days later my two brothers arrived. The doctors then asked if I preferred that he should hold a consultation with another physician, and on my replying in the affirmative, he telegraphed to a doctor living at a distance of about fifteen miles. They both came to see me, asked some questions and retired for consultation. The result of this was that my wife was told that I could not possibly get better. Said the doctor to her, "with the greatest possible care he cannot live a year." When my wife told me this I determined to pay the doctors and discontinue their services. It cost me about \$30 to hear their verdict. Two or three weeks passed without any improvement in my condition, and I was so weak I could barely move around the house with the aid of a cane. One day I noticed a parcel lying on the table wrapped in a newspaper. Having no hint but or to do I began to read it, and after a while came across an article headed "Miraculous Cure."

I read it, and the longer I read the more interested I became, because I saw the case of the person referred to resembled my own in many respects. When I finished the article I saw that the cure had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It seemed as if there was a struggle within me between the facts I had read and my own incredulity, so small was the faith I had in medicines advertised in the papers. I read the article and re-read it several times. I seemed to hear the doctor's words "he cannot live a year," and then I saw the effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case I had just read about. The result of these reflections was that I decided to give Pink Pills a trial, and I immediately wrote the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co for a supply. On their arrival I commenced using them according to directions, and before the first box was done I found they were helping me, and it was not long before I was able to walk to the village, a distance of half a mile, without the aid of a cane, and I was rapidly gaining health and strength. At the time I was taken sick I weighed 212 pounds, and at the time I began the use of the Pink Pills I was reduced to 162 pounds, a loss of 50 pounds in little more than a month. I took the pills for about three months, and in that time I gained 40 pounds. To-day I am as well as I ever was in my life, and my recovery is due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot recommend them too

highly to those who do not enjoy the blessing of perfect health.

Yours gratefully,

L. JOS. BEAUDIN.

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatic, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

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And Clark's Horse Clippers the best on the market. We are selling them at a special low rate this season. We carry a cheaper line also.

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CITY CHIMES.

THE WEEK.—The dullness characteristic of the season is reigning in all departments of our city life. Even the weather failed us this week and we have had a few dark, dreary days; but as they are the first we have been called upon to endure this month it ill becomes us to complain. Business men are plodding along hoping for a more vigorous trade wind to arise ere long. Society folk are languishing for some excitement, but they are likely to languish for awhile. In these dull times when the holders of the family purse strings feel a firm grasp is necessary, the wives and daughters cannot go in for extravagant entertainment, and hence the never failing "5 o'clocks" form the most general method of entertaining at present. An odd feature of the afternoon tea is that nine people out of ten look tired when they receive an invitation to one of these functions which are universally pronounced a bore, and yet these same people will accept "Mrs. Blank's kind invitation" every time and really enjoy a social chat over a cup of fragrant tea in the pretty drawing-rooms of the hostess of the occasion. What a large proportion of the hypocrisy is inborn in our natures, to be sure. The Byron Combination at the Academy and the Doering-Brauer concert have been the chief public entertainments of the week.

THE THEATRE.—The plays put on at the Academy of Music this week have had good audiences and have furnished interesting entertainment. "Across the Continent" and "The Inside Track" have been on the programme so far this week, and this evening and to-morrow "Mixed Pickles" is the somewhat novel title of the comedy to be produced. As the engagement of the Company closes to-morrow Mixed Pickles should have large audiences.

THE DOERING-BRAUER CONCERT.—The entertainment given in St. Luke's Hall on Tuesday evening was a decided success. The weather was very disagreeable but, notwithstanding, the hall now occupied by the Doering-Brauer Conservatory was filled, and when the last comers arrived "standing room only" was announced as they entered the hall. The programme of the evening opened with a dissertation on the Art of Music which was intended to have been recited by Miss Eva Holmes, but owing to the illness of this lady, was given by Frau Doering-Brauer. Number 1, a trio for piano, violin and cello, was admirably rendered by Frau Doering-Brauer, Herr Bernhard Walther and Herr Ernst Doering. In this as also in the closing trio the three instruments blended melodiously and the effect was very pleasing. Herr Walther's violin solos were artistically performed and this gentleman is undoubtedly to prove a valuable addition to the musical talent of the city. Need I say anything of Herr Doering's cello solos? Every one expects a treat when the Professor brings his wonderful instrument on the stage and no one is ever disappointed. I do not approve of using countless adjectives to express appreciation, but even though I tried by multiplying these parts of speech I would utterly fail to give an adequate idea of the exquisite harmony produced by Herr Doering's cello. Although heartily enjoyed on Tuesday evening Herr Doering did not favor his audience with any "extras." Frau Doering is one of the few piano soloists who can command the full attention of her audience and who receives whole hearted applause for her efforts. Her solo on Tuesday evening was very pleasing and her parts in the other numbers of the excellent programme well performed. Herr Carl Doering made his debut in Halifax at this concert and was well received. His songs, sung in his native tongue, showed him to be possessor of a grand voice, well cultivated. The acoustic properties of St. Luke's Hall are such that Herr Carl's voice was not heard to full advantage and music lovers will anxiously await his appearance on the platform of a large concert hall. Miss Minnie Doyle contributed to the success of the entertainment in two songs well rendered. The staff of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory are to be congratulated on the success of their first concert of the season.

DELSARTISM LECTURE POSTPONED.—Those who had anticipated an interesting evening at the Ladies' College on Tuesday when Mrs. Henrietta Russell was to have given a lecture on Delsartism were much disappointed, and Mrs. Russell's many friends heard with deep regret of the illness which necessitated the postponement of her lecture. I had hoped to have had some Delsartean ideas to impart to my readers this week but owing to Mrs. Russell's indisposition they also must be deferred.

FOOTBALL.—Congratulations to Dalhousie! The football match of Saturday last between the senior teams of Dalhousie and the Wanderers was of supreme interest, and was witnessed by an immense gathering of people. Only a few exceedingly sanguine Wanderers had any expectation of the red and blacks winning and these few were doomed to disappointment, for the sturdy student lads swept all before them, ran up a score of 7-0, and won the long coveted trophy, with a total score of 37 points against 0. Of the six trophy matches, Dalhousie won four, the Wanderers, two. The United Service team, pardon the expression, was not in it. There has been the most amicable play throughout the series of games, no hard feeling has been given expression to if it has existed, and not a game has been protested. The trophy is fairly and deservedly Dalhousie's, and I would add hearty congratulations to the many that have poured in upon Capt. Gordon and his splendid team. The College boys have also come out ahead in the Junior league games and practically have won their trophy, as the following score shows:—Dalhousie 8 points, Navy 6, Crescents 2, and Wanderers 2. Dalhousie has to meet the Crescents and the Wanderers again. If the Wanderers are to keep up their reputation and retain the confidence of their sympathizers, they must be up and doing between now and the opening of next season, and see to it that the best players to be had from

within their ranks are on their teams. Dalhousians have success to spur them on, and will leave no stone unturned (or ball unknicked) to be rightly named invincible.

The game to-morrow between Dalhousie and Acadia for the College championship promises to be interesting.

THAT CRICKET LEAGUE.—Thanks to the *Truro Daily News* for the reprint of my suggestion in re the organization of a Maritime Provincial Cricket League. If the athletes of the Provinces consider the idea practicable, it is to be hoped some movement will be made in the matter without delay. Cheers.

CHEAP, EFFICIENT, PROMPT.

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, and of promptitude is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Patnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the trouble, there acts quickly but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shelled. Beware of substitutes offered for Patnam's Painless Corn Extractor—safe, sure, and painless. Sold at druggists.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

ANDREW WHYTE, New York.—Your card is at hand, and I have mailed reply. Am glad to learn that THE CRITIC is regularly reaching you at your new address.

E. D. BRUCE, Shelburne.—Thanks for your letter enclosing 25c. for Hill's Synopsis which has been mailed to you.

L. M. STEARNS, Derry Depot, N. H.—Thanks for exchange. Have mailed you reply.

"BRIDGEWATER."—Your solution to Problem 356 is interesting, but you have been careless in getting it up, as at your fourteenth move 14 10 instead of 9 13 which you give white wins at once. At other stages your moves are not playable, and at the following position you allow white to win by black playing 6-9 instead of 30-25 which would make the win doubtful:—black men 5, 11, 12, kings 6, 30 white men 14, 19, 20, kings 17, 18. In both the positions submitted you have put black pieces where whites should have been, as a black man on 28 will become a king in one move by going on to 32. The position that you, doubtless, intended to give was:—black man 5, kings 15, 16; or 5, 15, 32; white men 13, 23, king 24; white to play. Black will win in either case, both being phrases of the well-known second position. As to your last position submitted, I may remark that when white played 27 23, followed by 15-19 the win is very ingenious, but black might have turned the tables by 15-18.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 356.—The position was: Black men 5, 11, 12, 22, king 10; white men 13, 18, 19, 20, king 31; Black to move. What result?

10-6	b-3	8-c	3-8	12-19
18-14	9-13	9-6	18-23	
6-2	8-3	8-3	26-22	
13-9	13-17	6-2	23-16	
2-7	22-25	1-3	8-7	7-2
9-6	31-26	2-7	14-10	
7-2	25-30	18-3	22-18	
6-1	26-22	7-16	16-11	
2-7	3-7	3-7	18-14	
1-6	17-13	22-18	10-7	
a-7	3-7	c-30	26-2	6
6-9	13-9	19-15	7-2	

w. wins.

ANDREW SPENCE, Winslow.

a 7-2 loses here by 6 9, 2-7 14 10.

b 3-7, 10 14 white win.

c Again 3-7 loses.

d Mr. Humphreys dropped the play here calling it a white win.

e Mr. Spence here failed to play 30-25 which would have made his solution complete.

Var. I.

By E. H. Humphreys, Trenton.
3-7 30-26 11-15 and
22 18 2 7 19 16 white
9-3 26-22 12-19 wins.
14-10 18 25 7 11

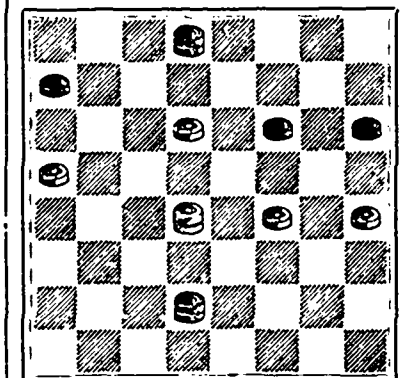
f—Mr Spence showed a win here by 20 16 which, though sound was much longer than the above.

g We regard the solutions of Messrs. Humphrey of Trenton and Spence of Windsor, as equally good and we accordingly send each of them a prize—a copy of the *American Checker Review*.

PROBLEM 358.

This position arises from a solution to Problem 356 sent in by Mr. Cooper of Halifax.

Black men 5, 11, 12, king 2, 26



White men 10, 13, 19, 20, king 18.
Black to play and draw.

We hope our solvers will give this position some attention as we think it worthy thereof.

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